MORNING EDITION

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ADDITIONAL BUDGET PASSAGE BY PEERS IS EXPECTED TODAY

Tsutsumi Interpellates Government on Policy to Develop Mineral Resources

REPLY MADE BY KISHI

Railway Minister Explains Transportation Problems in Japan Proper

The ¥18,000,000,000 additional budget to the special war expenditure account was approved by the Budget Committee of the House of Peers Wednesday afternoon.

Diet action on the bill will be completed this afternoon when the Peers meeting in plenary session, will adopt the estimates.

It will be the first measure to have passed both Houses in the current session in which more than 80 bills have been introduced by the Government.

The additional war appropriations were explained to the budget committee by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya.

Then the committee went into camera to examine the measure.

Defense Heads Explain

The study of the bill was made in the light of statements made at the beginning of the secret meeting by Premier Hideki Tojo in his capacity of War Minister and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in explanation of the principal items in the estimates. The meeting in camera was at an end at 3:27 p.m.

Then the measure was put to vote and adopted unanimously.

The meeting adjourned soon after.

Interpellations were continued in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives Wednesday morning.

Yasujiro Tsutsumi, of the Giin Domei, was the first to inquire of the Government.

The Government's policy for the development of mineral resources in southern regions was the subject of the first question he raised.

The reply to this question, by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, was that experience and ability in Japan proper would be utilized in the development of underground resources in southern regions. He doubted whether there would be time in which to organize "national policy corporations" to engage in the development of southern regions. Granting that there was time to organize such companies, he was apt to consider that they would not be as effectual as could be wished.

The Minister revealed to the interpellator that the program of securing persons of experience and technical ability to undertake the development of southern regions has already been in progress at places in occupied territories of the south.

He stressed that the policy of the Government is for these parties to give full play to their initiative and originality.

The Minister dismissed as unfounded the fears expressed by the same interpellator that the interests engaged in the development of underground resources in Japan proper might suffer with the progress in the program of developing southern regions.

National security, the Minister explained, requires that underground resources of the country should be in a proper state of development.

Advance in mining technique, he proceeded, is possible in the disposal of low-grade ores. The Government is considering application to the mining industry the principle of pool prices which is in force in petroleum drilling.

In reply to the same interpellator who raised questions regarding the Government's railway transportation policy, Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta stressed the following points:

To Speed Up Building

(1) Originally the Government planned to use the additional Tokaido and Sanyo railway lines now under construction in the transportation of passenger traffic only. It has now come round to the view that the problem of congested railway traffic would be better overcome by using the new trunk lines in the carriage of both passenger and freight traffic. The Government is seriously considering the speeding up of the completion of the new lines.

(2) The Government is desirous that the new transportation policy should be comprehensive enough to cover the new and old trunk railway lines, ports and harbors, and railway connections with ports. The plan under consideration by the Government is to connect the new trunk railway lines with the Asiatic continent by a ferry service.

(3) The gauge of the new trunk line has yet to be decided. The question would not affect the decision of the Government that there must be passways along the lines in tunnels.

Kunio Morishita, of the Giin Domei, who was next given the floor, questioned regarding the five year plan for the development of industry in Manchoukuo.

He was answered by Kimpei Takeuchi, Vice-President of the Manchurian Affairs Board, and by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino.

Vice-President Takeuchi, replying, told how the productive capacity of Manchuria has advanced under the first five-year development program

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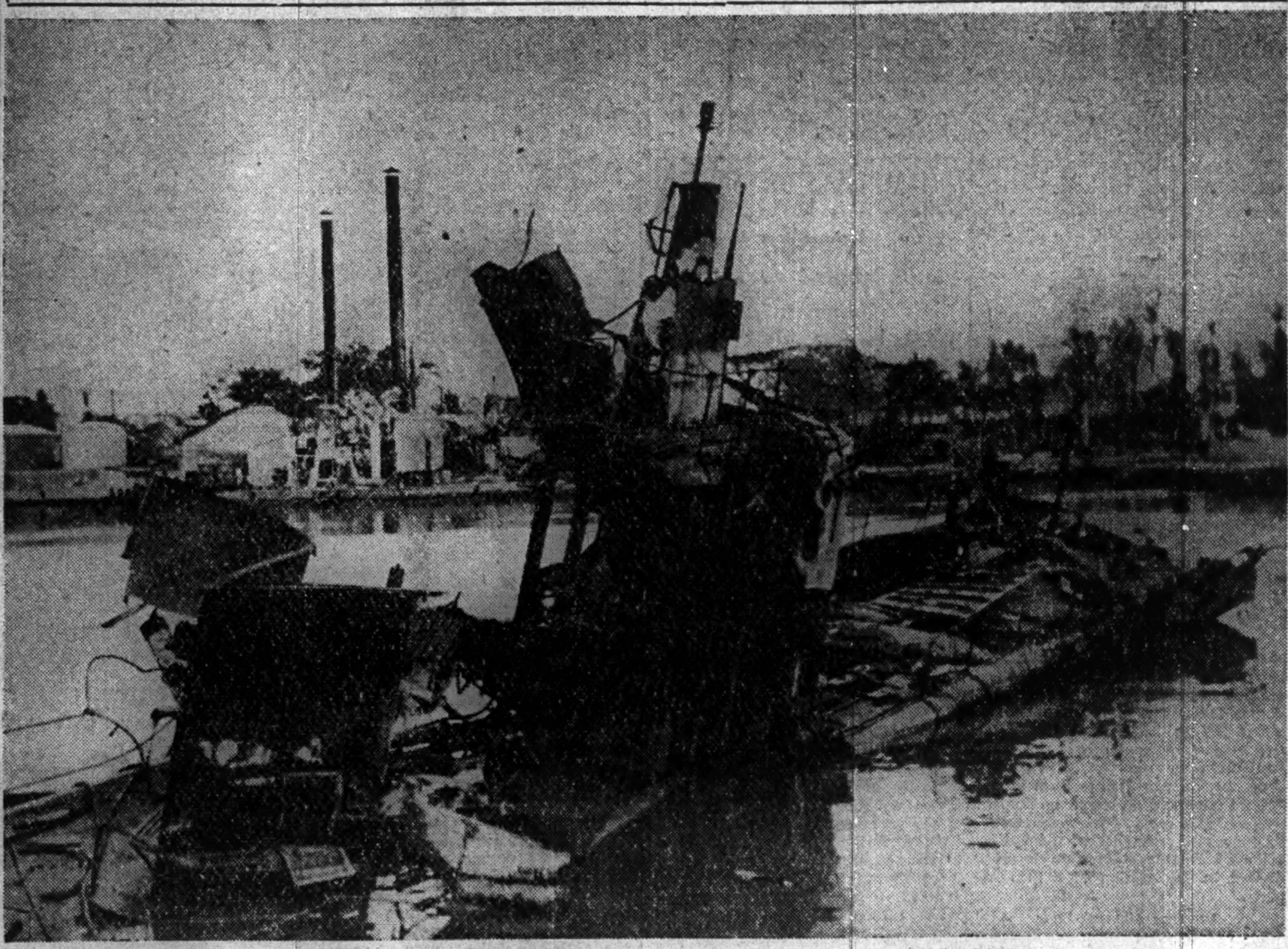
Hit by a Japanese Bomb



An enemy submarine, or what remains of it, after Japanese airmen had paid a courtesy call on Cavite Harbor, Manila. (Censored by War Ministry)

POLICY EXPOUNDED FOR OCCUPIED AREAS

Major-General Sato Explains Political System in Areas Under Army Control

PRESS GOING TO SOUTH

President Tani of Information Board Sees Value of Motion Pictures

Major-General Kenryo Sato, chief of the military affairs section, of the Military Affairs Bureau, in the War Ministry, made a very noteworthy statement on Japan's political activities in the military-occupied areas in the course of the South Development committee meeting of the House of Representatives Wednesday. He had the following to say:

"Administration in the military-occupied areas will be conducted by influential men there who understand Japan's policy well. An administrative system may well be based on conventional lines. Policy will be followed by Japan to respect the customs and manners of the inhabitants of occupied regions and not to meddle with them if that can be avoided."

Press for South

Keenly aware of the important mission of the Japanese press in the Japanese-occupied regions, the Government is now contemplating the dispatch of man-power and necessary facilities of the press to those areas, taking the occasion of consolidation of the press in Japan Proper, it was disclosed by President Masayuki Tani, of the Cabinet Information Board, at a committee meeting considering the bill on organization of the Southern Region Development Bank Wednesday afternoon.

Concrete measures for this purpose will be worked out by the Government, taking into consideration the future developments of the war situation, he declared. At the same time, the Government sees much value in motion pictures as one of the important mediums for the establishment of the Greater East Asiatic cultural structure, according to the President.

Pictures for South

Mr. Tani intimated that plans now are under consideration by competent authorities to produce suitable pictures for the people residing in the Japanese-occupied regions, but declined to elaborate on these points on the ground that it is premature.

As for the radio campaign aiming at enlightening the people in the southern regions, the Bangkok Broadcasting Station now plays an important role, keeping in close touch with the Japanese Army and Navy as well as the Information Board, Mr. Tani added.

Fleeing Into Yunnan

Domei

NANKING, January 27.—Reliable reports reaching here today disclosed that the livelihood of the populace in Kunming, Yunnan Province, is being seriously menaced by the arrival of thousands of destitute Chinese refugees from Burma following the Japanese advance. The Chungking regime is unable to send relief to the distressed city, the report said.

Japanese Internees in Britain, U.S. Safe And Doing Well, Reliable Sources Reveal

All the Japanese residents of the British Isles, including members of the Japanese Embassy staff, are safe, and doing as well as they can be in the present circumstances, it was revealed in a certain reliable quarter Wednesday morning. The same source also disclosed that Japanese internees in the United States are safe and well.

Although their freedom of movement is restricted, members of the Japanese Embassy in London are allowed to take strolls in public parks escorted by British guards. They are not permitted to use motor-cars.

There are at present 88 Japanese civilians interned on the Isle of Man. These people, five of whom are newspaper correspondents, are well cared for, with their food partly provided by Japanese grocers paid for by those who have asked for it.

In regard to Japanese internees in the United States, the same source gave a list recently prepared by Spanish consulate officials, which shows that 50 Japanese are interned in Chicago, 30 in New Orleans, 50 in Portland, 50 in Seattle, 40 in San Francisco and 700 in Los Angeles. They are experiencing little inconvenience as far as their daily requirements are concerned.

Meanwhile, some members of the Japanese Embassy staff were recently brought over to New York from New Orleans and Houston, the latest dispatch received in the same quarter said.

Today's Press Comments

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Churchill Resorts to Bravado

ASAHI—Prime Minister Churchill at last on January 27 laid before the House of Commons the war situation in Greater East Asia. It was on January 17 that he returned from Washington where he had conversations with President Roosevelt on the future conduct of the war. The report on the war was delayed so long presumably because he had nothing but unpleasant news to reveal.

Mr. Churchill could afford to take the strong line he did against the opposition in Parliament simply because there were no men of a caliber equal to him, who could supercede him to the head of the war Cabinet.

His report before the Commons that the first batch of American reinforcements to the British Isles had arrived in north Ireland; that more were to follow and that U.S. aircraft would bomb German cities was merely a gesture calculated to demonstrate to the rest of the world the close state of collaboration existing between the United States and Britain. What the British people would have liked to know, no doubt, was no such bravado but what plans Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt had agreed upon for the security of Britain and its remaining possessions. Mr. Churchill in not disclosing any part of such a plan, if he had any, could scarcely have been motivated merely by the necessity of secrecy in regard to strategic information but by the naked fact that no complete agreement had been reached with President Roosevelt.

Future of Dai Nippon Women's Association

HOCHI—The Dai Nippon Women's Association has been established with the merger of the Patriotic Women's Association, Japan Women's Defense Association and the Federated Association of Japanese Women. It will be formally inaugurated on February 2.

The new association, the biggest in Japanese history, embraces 10,000,000 women throughout the country. Whether it will measure up to the expectations raised by its numerical strength depends on the sort of leadership it will have.

The three associations, which have been brought together, were in competition in several fields of activity, to the detriment of the national cause. Our fears that the new organization will be a house divided against itself will be dispelled only when we are assured that it will be under the leadership of persons who have a firm grip on the new spirit which should inspire all of us who are conducting the Greater East Asia War.

Diplomacy to Win War

KOKUMIN—It is invariably clear that once a nation enters into a state of war, the diplomatic policy of that country should be concentrated on the successful consummation of the war.

The Government officials must feel it their duty to explain the general outline and process of diplomacy but, on the other hand, they should equally insist on the superfluousness of replies when interpellations are submitted in connection with diplomatic policy, particularly when Japan is engaged in the holy task of bringing the Anglo-American Powers to their knees.

It may be recalled that an unnecessary friction was caused during the Konoye Cabinet when the Premier stated that Japan had no intention of claiming compensation or territorial ambition relative to the China Affair.

What the people of Japan desire is the successful progress and a speedy victory for Japan in the current conflict. It is hoped, therefore, that the Government officials, members of both Houses and the people at large as well, should refrain from uttering pledges which might complicate and hamper the development of the war.

Enemy in Utter Confusion

NICHI NICHI—Unable to hoodwink the nation, the Washington Government finally has announced the number of American soldiers and sailors killed by Japanese Air Forces at Hawaii. According to the official figures, soldiers killed totaled

(Continued on Page 2)

8TH U-BOAT VICTIM ANNOUNCED BY U.S.

American Navy Department Admits Sinking of Vendre, Cargo Ships, in Atlantic

HAWAII CASUALTIES GIVEN

Shocked by New Announcement, New York Paper Criticizes Washington Policy

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—The United States Navy Department admitted today that the Vendre, 8,016-ton United States cargo vessel, is the eighth victim of German submarine attacks off the Atlantic coast, it was revealed here today from Washington.

Admits 5,500 Killed

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 27.—The United States Government announced on January 25 that the war dead from the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor upon the outbreak of war in the Pacific has totaled 5,500 men instead of 3,000 as previously admitted, according to an American radio broadcast intercepted here today.

The announcement gave the United States navy war dead as 4,200 men and the army dead as 1,000 troops, the radio report said.

U.S. War Attitude Hit

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—Shocked by the disclosure of facts regarding the Pearl Harbor debacle as reported by Owen Roberts, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and head of the special board of inquiry to investigate possible negligence on the part of military and naval authorities in Hawaii, the New York Herald Tribune has remarked bitterly, "The major lesson is that war is war."

The journal said, "It is no gentle mixture of complacency, mild convention and high principles."

"It is something which can be waged only with every resource, every stratagem, every boldness of imagination and aggressive daring, every ruthlessness by the people as well as by the commanders," the Tribune declared.

KIMMEL, SHORT DEMOTED

Punished With Loss of Commands, Early Announces

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—Contrary to previous rumors of graver penalties, Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel, former commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, and Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, former commander of the Hawaiian Department of the army air force, have summarily been punished with loss of their respective commands and automatic lowering in their respective ranks, it was announced today by Stephen Early, White House Secretary, according to reports received here today from Washington.

Stephen Early added that if further indictments are forthcoming, they will, in all probability, be issued through the Secretary of the Navy.

JAPANESE EXPAND ACTIVITIES ALONG COAST OF KENDARI

Dutch East Indies Bases Subjected to Severe Bombardment—Moulmein in Utter Confusion —Rangoon Bombed at Night

BRITISH RESISTANCE IN SINGAPORE WEAKENING

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—While Japanese Forces are enlarging their sphere of operations along the eastern coast of Kendari, in the Celebes Islands, a number of Netherlands East Indies bases are being subjected to constant aerial bombardment, it was announced by the Netherlands East Indies army headquarters this afternoon, according to a United Press report received here from Batavia today. Meanwhile, the Dutch patrol vessel, Wega, of 1,015 tons, was sunk by a Japanese air attack, the announcement stated.

JAPANESE STAGE WIDESPREAD ATTACKS

Domei

SAIGON, January 28.—In a rather ominous tone, a Batavia radio broadcast intercepted here today revealed that no news had been received from the Kendari area since the Japanese landing there at dawn last Saturday. Japanese bombers raided Parre Parre and Macassar on Celebes Island; Pontianak on the west coast of Dutch Borneo and Sabang, on the northwestern tip of Sumatra, it was also revealed.

CONFUSION PREVAILS IN MOULMEIN, BURMA

Domei

TAVOY, January 28.—With key military establishments thoroughly demolished by furious Japanese bombing operations, utter consternation prevails in the city of Moulmein, according to an eye-witness report by a Burmese national given here this morning. Although 3,000 enemy troops are stationed in Moulmein at present, including 2,500 Indians, 300 Burmese and 200 British, they have no fighting spirit at all and large numbers of Indian soldiers have been deserting their camps, the report said.

ARMY BOMBERS RAID RANGOON AT NIGHT

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 28.—Crack units of the Japanese Army Air Force operating in Burma, late last night staged a fierce attack on the Rangoon airdrome. In a dogfight against four enemy planes which ensued over the airfield, the Japanese shot down one of them. Pouring a rain of explosives on barracks in the northern corner of the airfield, the raiders set them on fire.

ENEMY TRYING TO DEFEND SINGAPORE

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 28.—Apparently bent on defending Singapore to the bitter end, the British High Command in Singapore has been rushing preparations for resistance to the last, according to information available here. In this connection, it is reported that the main force of British troops in Malaya has been massed in Singapore.

PEACE RETURNS TO OCCUPIED KLUANG

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE FORCES IN MALAYA, January 27.—Kluang and Ayer Hitam are quiet today, following the capture of these British strongholds at dawn on January 26 by Japanese units. The broad Malayan plains, stretching southward from low, rolling green hills where both Kluang and Ayer Hitam are situated, are dotted with swamps and marshes.

The tropical rains have ceased and now the weather is changing into a peculiar equatorial fog. Strange mountain birds warble in the rubber plantations while sheep graze on the hillsides, seemingly unaware of yesterday's battle. This scene is startlingly different from the gloomy, tangled, menacing jungle left behind.

On placid marshes, waterfowls glide leisurely in the tropical breeze. But grim, remindful marks of heavy fighting remain, with rubber trees scarred, broken or uprooted and tanks, armored cars and automobiles abandoned along the highway or overturned in the marshes.

Under the shade of flowering giant canna blossoms flow muddy streams, recently stained red with blood.

Japanese soldiers, in high spirits, are making speedy arrangements to move field artillery and equipment for the next battle. Their smiling faces, covered with smudge and sweat, glisten in the tropical sun, making them resemble bronzed oriental images.

Rising sun flags have begun to flutter throughout Kluang and Ayer Hitam.

AUSTRALIA DECIDES TO CLOSE SCHOOLS

Lessons Will Henceforth Be Given by Correspondence And Over Radio

CHURCHILL APOLOGIZES

Premier Says Nation Must Expect Plenty of Bad News From East Asia

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 28.—Confusion and consternation caused by the nearness of Japanese Forces, is reigning in Australia, a Brisbane radio intercepted here today revealed.

In consideration for the safety of school children, the Australian War Cabinet has decided on Thursday to close all schools indefinitely and at Clarence Islands off the coast of northern Australia, it was disclosed.

Schools may be closed in most regions with lessons to be given by correspondence and over the radio.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Civil Defense announced that plans have been drawn up for voluntary evacuation from northern Australia whereby all civilians soon may be evacuated from the coastal regions.

Premier Expects Bad News

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—Premier Winston Churchill, demanding in the House of Commons today a vote of confidence and taking responsibility for British war policy, namely, Europe comes before the Pacific, emphatically declared that "there is no question of regarding the Pacific war as secondary operations," it was reported here from London.

The British Premier implied that his Cabinet has adopted the above policy despite the fact even Australia is in grave danger in the face of continuous Japanese advances southward. Already he said, "we have had a great deal of bad news from East Asia and I think it highly probable we shall have a great deal more."

Admitting that tactical faults have caused British defeats, Premier Churchill said: "Wrapped up in this bad news will be many tales of blunders and shortcomings both in foresight and action," adding, "I see all this rolling toward us like waves in a storm."

Turning to the European situation, Premier Churchill stressed that Britain and the United States now must concentrate their war efforts on the European theater, where, he revealed, Britain heavily counts on the United States' assistance.

The British Premier revealed his mission to Washington was unsuccessful, and asserted, "When I left President Roosevelt, he gripped my hand and said 'We will fight this through to the bitter end.'"

As an indication of the United States' collaboration, Mr. Churchill said American soldiers already have arrived in England and "United States fighter and bomber squadrons will take part in the defense of the British Isles and bombers will attack Germany."

JAPAN TO KEEP BUYING GOLD, STATES MINISTER

Declaration Made at Diet—Bank of Japan to Continue Making Purchases

The Government will continue to follow the policy of buying gold, in spite of the new situation following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya declared at the China Affair bond committee meeting of the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

"Utilization of gold," he said, "has become more or less insignificant since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and there is no need for Japan to take a positive measure to increase gold production more than that adopted at present. However, the amount of production last year is still necessary for this country."

"Gold is produced in the southern regions. From now on, Japan's gold production policy will have to be formulated on a comprehensive basis taking this into consideration. The concurrent existence of the Gold Production Encouragement Company and the Imperial Mining Development Company is meaningless, as far as gold production is concerned, but I am not at liberty to say anything about their amalgamation. However, gold buying by the Bank of Japan will continue."

Postal Business Revived in Manila; Bank Is Reopened

Domei

MANILA, January 28.—With rehabilitation work steadily progressing in the Philippines with this city as the center, handling of mail of Japanese residents here addressed to Japan proper, Chosen, Taiwan, Manchoukuo and the Kuantung Leased territory, has been resumed. Furthermore, the branch office here of the Bank of Taiwan yesterday commenced lending of rehabilitation funds to Japanese residents who suffered damages as a result of military operations in the Philippines.

U.S. ARMY IN BRITAIN

Major-General Chaney Made Commander-in-Chief

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—Major-General James E. Chaney has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of United States army forces in Great Britain, it was reported here from London today.

Major-General Chaney had been stationed in London for some months before the arrival of the United States forces in North Ireland and already had formed a staff under Brigadier-General Charles L. Bolte, the report said.

EMIGRATION POLICY EXPLAINED IN DIET

Japanese Living in Taiwan and South Seas Qualified to Move

Concerning emigration of Japanese nationals residing in Taiwan and the South Seas islands under the Japanese mandate to other southern regions, Tetsuzo Ueba, Overseas Vice-Minister, explained the Government's policy before Wednesday's session of the Lower House Committee considering the bill on the proposed Southern Regions Development Bank.

His explanation in substance follows: "Those Japanese who are living in Taiwan and in the South Seas areas under mandatory rule of Japan and are hoping to emigrate into other territories of the southern regions, are considered qualified for emigration, and, therefore, adequate measures will be formulated as quickly as possible to realize their hopes.

"The Government is ready to pay full consideration so that emigration may be effected most efficiently under Government control. In this connection, it is deemed necessary to set up suitable training facilities."

Business of the projected important materials control corporation although limited to Japan Proper in principle, will be extended abroad, if necessary.

So declared Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister, in explaining the Government's plans regarding the projected corporation before Wednesday's session of the Lower House Committee deliberating on the Rehabilitation Bank Bill.

Concerning methods of purchasing materials produced in the southern regions, the Commerce and Industry Minister stated that military authorities will assume the duty of purchasing necessary materials for the time being through the Extraordinary Military Expenditure Accounts.

The materials purchased, except those needed for military use, will be distributed among the people at official prices through the channels of the projected corporation, Mr. Kishi asserted.

Additional Budget Passage by Peers Is Expected Today

(Continued From Page 1)

which will be completed at the end of this year. The first development plan, he went on, was chiefly for the development of the heavier industries in Manchuria. The second five-year plan, which is being drawn up by the Manchurian Affairs Board, would extend agricultural output in Manchuria.

The Vice-President revealed that, thanks to the first five-year development program, the industrial capacity of Manchuria has increased three times.

With regard to the financing of the second five-year Manchuria development plan, the Vice-President had the following to say:

"We are desiring that the needs of the second development program should be met with funds raised in Manchuria. The Government is considering issuing debentures, some of them with lottery tickets, to raise the necessary funds.

"Capital in Manchuria is being mobilized to finance measures for the development of industries in that region. The firm establishment of a policy designed to create a condition which would permit Manchuria to meet its own requirements of goods of daily necessity is becoming increasingly necessary as there is a decrease in the flow of goods from Japan to that country."

Decrease in Shipment

The Agriculture Minister admitted that there is a decrease in the amount of beans brought to the country from Manchuria. He assured the interpellator that there would be an ample supply of Manchurian beans in the country this year. The Government, he explained, is trying its utmost to insure that there will be no shortage in bean curds and bean paste in the homeland.

The agricultural question practically monopolized the attention of the Budget Committee in the afternoon session which started at 1:40 p.m.

The following points were brought out in Agriculture Minister Ino's replies to a number of questions from the interpellator, most of which were addressed to the Minister:

(1) The Government is aware of the danger of the farmer deteriorating morally if he is made to think of profit only in raising his crops.

(2) There must be close collaboration between the Japanese farmer and his prototype in the south.

(3) The Government is examining the idea of applying the system of farmers' cooperative societies, peculiar to Japan, in southern occupied territories.

(4) The Government is considering plans for an organization to study means of developing agriculture in Greater East Asia.

(5) The Planning Board is inquiring into the question of coordinating the work of the Agriculture and Overseas Ministries.

(6) The loss of the American market for Japanese silk will not affect sericulture in Japan in the least. There is prospect of an immense increase in the demand for silk in Greater East Asia. The future of Japanese sericulture is far from dark.

(7) The hope of a gradually-increased supply of fertilizers can be held out to the nation's farming population.

Fukuzo Nakayama, of the Dokokai, questioned regarding the project for the construction of the Chosen straits tunnel.

He was answered by Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta.

The Minister said that an inquiry into concrete measures is under way for the realization of the project. He thought that much time would be required to complete the examination of the nature of the ground in which the tunnel would be drilled. He assured the questioner that the project would not be impossible of realization.

Nagahiro Nagano, of the Giin Domei, who spoke next, raised questions about the Government's educational policy.

In reply to one of these questions, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida said that he would work for the realization of the idea of instituting an order of merit which would be given to educationists who have rendered meritorious services to the state.

Answering another question, the Minister said that he was desirous of seeing a special machinery for training young men's school teachers established in the next fiscal year.

Heima Hayashi, of the Koa Domei, asked the views of the Government on the proposal to prohibit drinking among all people under 25.

Replying, Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi said that whether or not to compel all persons under 25 to abstain from drinking was debatable.

Realistic Air Defense Training Scheduled In Tokyo From February 13 to End of Month

It has been decided that the Tokyo prefecture will end the current Air Defense Intensification Campaign, which is to be observed until the end of February throughout the country, on February 13 and to begin a realistic training against air raids befitting the wartime condition until the end of the month.

For two days beginning February 14, trainings in closer liaison and stricter light control will be given, while from February 16 until the end of the month, the entire city will be divided into different blocs, by giving fire-extinguishing, life-saving and other practices. In this connection, the Fire and Air Defense section of the Metropolitan Police Board has sent the following notification to different parties concerned.

1. The Fire and Air Defense Corps, the specially instituted protection corps, air defense groups of the neighborhood associations, school patriotic corps and other similar organizations should strengthen and substantiate various measures by attaching importance on quality rather than on formality.

2. The air defense groups of the neighborhood associations, as a rule, should take about 10 households as a unit, placing priority in effecting necessary arrangements for the supply of air defense materials to different households.

3. The defects in the liaison and light control hitherto noticed during the air defense practices should be remedied by putting into practice the plans outlined by the responsible organizations of the city, ward, town and village.

4. A minimum quantity of materials required during air raids and the air defense establishments should be arranged in order by February 13.

5. From January 29 until the end of February, short course on air defense should be held for three days at various parts of the city alternately. Such courses are to be attended by leaders of the fire and air defense wardens totaling some 7,000 in the city in order to foster their anti-air raid spirit.

6. The trainings in the transmission of precautionary alarms should be held during the two days beginning February 14 but no practice is necessary for the conveyance of air raid signals. Particular attention of the public is solicited to the fact that if air raid alarms are sounded during the forthcoming maneuver, they are to be regarded as signals notifying the real air raid and the public, in this event, should act accordingly.

7. From February 16 to 28, basic and collective trainings in air raid defense and protection should be given to members of various organizations.

NANKING IS FIGHTING FOR COMMON CAUSE

Wang, Through D.N.B., Tells German People That China's Enemy Is Communism

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 22.—China's adherence to the anti-Comintern Pact which has been concluded between Japan, Germany and Italy and various other Axis Powers, and its determination to combat the twin menace of Communism and Imperialism in order to establish a New World Order and thereby lay the corner-stone of permanent world peace, was reaffirmed by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government, in a statement to F. H. Glimpf, General-Manager for the D.N.B. in East Asia during an interview here yesterday, it was learned this morning.

President Wang Ching-wei stated:

"I am very happy to avail myself of the medium of the Deutsche Nachrichten Buero to address a message to the great and enlightened people of the German Reich whose present struggle against the Old World Order of Anglo-American-Jewish financial imperialism I have from the very beginning followed with the greatest admiration and sympathy.

"My sympathy and admiration is not only the result of affinity of political aims and Ideals; it is part of the debt of gratitude which I owe to German science and German hospitality in restoring my health after an attempted assassination on November, 1935.

"When I was in Germany during the greater part of 1936, I had, by order of my medical advisers, to stay in Bad-Nauheim and other health resorts in South Germany and avoid the busy political center of Berlin. I was thus unable to pay personally my respects to your Fuehrer and Reichskanzler or hold discussions with your other leaders such as Herr Von Ribbentrop, but through my personal representative we did exchange the most cordial greetings.

"I was also most appreciative of the degree of Doctor Rerum Politicarum Honoris Causa conferred upon me by the senior German University, the University of Heidelberg. And in appointing one of the principal authors of the Three-Power Pact of September 1940, His Excellency Heinrich Stahmer as the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the reorganized National Government at Nanking, Germany is further paying New China the most signal honor at her disposal, which augurs well for the future relations and most cordial cooperation between our respective Governments and peoples.

"In December 1938, Germany already showed its concern in the prosperity of China and the fate of East Asia by graciously offering its mediatory services to terminate the senseless strife among the brother-nations of China and Japan; the German efforts foundered on the machinations of the Communist elements surrounding General Chiang Kai-shek, but the entire Chinese people and nation were most grateful to the German Fuehrer and his Ambassador in China.

"The mutual recognition by Germany and Italy, on the one hand, and Japan, on the other hand, of one another's leadership in their respective continents, provided for in the Three-Power Pact of September 1940, now definitely established the principle of racial equality is between Europeans and Asiatics, the principle so contemptuously denied by America and the British Empire—as seen in the American Asiatic Exclusion Act and the White Australian Policy—the principle for which our advanced neighbor Japan has been fighting ever since the Versailles Peace Conference.

"I am taking this opportunity to pay a tribute to the farsighted statesmen both in the East and in the West, who realized that only on the basis of mutual respect for each other's inherent racial characteristics, as implied in the recognition of the principle of racial equality as between Europeans and Asiatics, can the New World Order be established—in the West, a New Europe, free from the domination of Anglo-Saxon-Jewish financial Imperialism; in the East, a Greater East Asia based not on Anglo-American-Dutch Colonialism, but on the principles of political independence, military alliance, economic cooperation and cultural interchange.

"China was the first country in the East actively to suffer from the ravages of predatory communist-banditry and to fight a life-and-death struggle against the subversive activities of the Communist Internationale ever since the establishment of the National Government in Nanking in 1928. China had fought the Communist menace single-handed: with the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Basic Relations, the Joint Declaration of the Governments of China, Japan and Manchoukuo, and China's entry into the International Pact against Communism in November last year, China's struggle against the twin menace of Communism and Imperialism thus entered a new phase—with every hope and prospect that as a result of the smashing victories of her allies and friends over the forces of reaction masquerading under the high-sounding name of 'Democracies,' the New World Order may be securely established on the foundations of peace, racial equality, political independence and mutual cooperation."

Spanish Food Ship Held Up by British, Adding to Distress

Transocean

VALENCIA, January 17.—The British authorities have again detained a Spanish food ship at Gibraltar although the food situation in Spain is particularly precarious. The detained steamer carried a cargo of 6,000 tons of sugar from the United States and was to have arrived at Valencia on January 10. Inquiries made in this connection have so far not been answered by the British.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

1,000 and sailors 4,500. Since the Japanese engaged in the Battle of Hawaii took snapshots of the wretched conditions of the naval base in Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt, however brazen-faced he may be, was unable to keep the Americans in the dark very long. The number of wounded also must be large. These figures are in striking contrast to the first casualties announced by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, who put the total of both killed and wounded at 3,386. It has been made certain that war reports announced by the United States Government so far have been false.

The Board of Inquiry headed by Associate Justice Owen Roberts finds that the Hawaiian debacle was due to negligence on the part of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, but we wonder whether such a finding is true. The real cause of defeat, lies in the fact that the United States made light of Japan's strength. The insolent attitude of Roosevelt who was laboring under the belief that Japan will yield under economic pressure reflected on the United States navy and air forces. Naturally, Roosevelt is responsible for the defeat, because he is the very man who has disturbed the peace of the Pacific. Kimmel and Short should not be blamed.

BRITAIN CUTS DOWN MAIN FOOD RATIONS

Drastic Reduction Ordered by London Government, Reports Swiss Daily

Domei

BERNE, January 27.—The Neue Zuercher Zeitung, influential Swiss daily, reported today from London that, in view of the rapidly decreasing food supplies, the British Government has ordered, effective February 2, a drastic reduction in the rationing of principal foodstuffs.

Affected by the reduction order are said to be sugar, which will be reduced from 12 to 8 ounces, fats, from 10 ot 8 ounces and cheese, from 3 to 2 ounces.

British Food Situation

Transocean

BERLIN, January 17.—At the very moment when with the outbreak of war in the Pacific prospects for future British food supplies became considerably worse, Great Britain started a large-scale propaganda campaign obviously designed to allay to a certain extent the excitement in the British camp. In the course of this campaign, however, the British propaganda strategists, in view of the farther reduction of British food rations which have now become necessary, could not completely deny that the tremendous tasks facing British merchant tonnage let future supplies from overseas appear rather problematical.

Consequently one is now pointing once more with increased emphasis to the possibilities of development which are still offered by agriculture in the British Isles. The great optimism displayed by British official quarters in this respect, however, has very little justification in view of past results. True, by making the greatest efforts Britain has tried to make up for the neglect which agriculture was accorded for many years, but what has been achieved thus far leaves much to be desired in the opinion of British experts.

Summer Harvest Poor

Thus the harvest in the past summer and autumn owing to the serious lack of farmhands and agricultural machinery took place only very slowly and with unsatisfactory results. The late fall tilling had to contend with the same difficulties.

British farmers, therefore, especially complain that the agricultural machinery, which has been imported in the meantime, has got into completely wrong hands. Those who made the most noise had always been given preference, without anybody investigating whether the machinery could not have been employed at some other place to much greater advantage. For the rest one could not get away from the thought that in many cases the machinery had only been bought in order to invest liquid funds.

Likewise the neighborly cooperation of the British farmers left much to be desired.

Since the promises of far-reaching supplies for the British Isles from their own soil is likely to create only little confidence among the British people, propaganda today is concentrated on reports of huge stocks, which had been distributed to numerous depots in the interior of the country.

This spreading of stocks over the whole island, however—as has been repeatedly admitted by British circles themselves—has entailed considerable difficulties and great disadvantages. In normal times, approximately 70 per cent of the stores were in the warehouses and cold storage depots in the great British ports, which now owing to the successful German air attacks have been destroyed to a large extent, and on the other hand on account of the great danger of fresh attacks, can only be employed for temporary storage in order to speed up the discharging of vessels. The few warehouses and cold storage plants in the interior of the country are naturally by far not sufficient to hold the required quantities.

Food Stored Provisionally

Consequently large quantities of foodstuffs had to be stored provisionally in schools, empty factory premises and even penitentiaries, where they cannot be cared for sufficiently and are likely to get spoilt. Special difficulties, however, are caused by the lack of refrigerated warehouses and cold storage plants for the storage of meat and fats, which makes the safeguarding of sufficient supplies in case of a stoppage of overseas deliveries appear even more problematical.

BERLIN ISSUES WARNING TO S. AMERICAN NATIONS

Axis Powers Will Not Forget Any Anti-Axis Conducts

Domei

BERLIN, January 27.—In a warning to South American countries to tread softly, the German Foreign Office this afternoon issued a statement declaring that the Axis Powers will not forget any anti-Axis actions taken now under the instigation of President Roosevelt.

So far, only three countries, namely, Peru, Bolivia and Uruguay, have definitely severed relations with the Axis proving that the stronger states in South America are not completely under domination of the United States and are capable of handling their own affairs, the announcement said.

The Axis nations expect the South American countries to determine their actions and policies taking into full consideration the economic and political new order that will be established after the war is over, the Wilhelmstrasse stated.

U.S. Hears Citizens Are Well-Treated In Tokyo and Kobe

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—It was reported from Washington today that the United States State Department has announced that it has been advised through Swiss authorities that 39 male American citizens are housed in various parts of Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe where they are being strictly guarded, although they are free to receive visitors, food and laundry. All the internees are in good health, the State Department said. The State Department revealed that, according to records as of October 1, last year, there were 363 Americans in the Japanese Empire.

U.S. NAVY CRITICIZED FOR FAILURE TO AID

'What Is Our Fleet Doing?' Asks Indignant American Public

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—Touching on a theme pertinent to "aid-less" Allies in the South Pacific, Hanson Baldwin, naval expert for the New York Times, declared today that it is the foremost responsibility of the United States Navy to preserve Allied lines of communication in the Pacific.

Answering indignant public queries of "what is our navy doing?" and "Why has it failed to forward aid to the Allies?" Mr. Baldwin insisted that aid is about to be rendered, but the consummation of that act is proving extremely difficult.

To seize strategic bases in the Pacific as stepping stones, to convoy shipments of vital raw materials and to protect other transport vessels while keeping vigil against sudden flanking attacks on our supply lanes, constitutes the titanic United States naval problem of maintaining succor for our Allies, contended Mr. Baldwin.

In comparison, limited Japanese shipping is required to operate between vastly shorter distances to simplify naval defense problems for the Japanese Navy, it was contended by Mr. Baldwin.

However, it was concluded, despite the magnitude of responsibility to insure a constant flow of supplies to Allied forces, it still remains a task for fulfilment by the United States Navy.

To Sponsor Parley

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 27.—Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the South Pacific, is expected to call a military conference in the near future, to which Australian and Netherlands East Indies representatives will be invited, it was revealed here today from London.

Although no official disclosures have been made, the attendance of Lieutenant-General Thomas Blamey, commander of the Australian forces in the Near East, is virtually assured, while the participation of Major-General H. Gordon Bennett, commander of Australian forces in Singapore and Malaya, Lieutenant-General Vernon A. H. Sturdee, and General Sir Ivan Mackay, commander of the Australian home forces, also is rumored.

Meanwhile, it was reportedly surmised that the Netherlands East Indies would appoint one candidate from among General H. Ter Porten, commander-in-chief of the Netherlands East Indies forces, Admiral O.E.L. Holfrick, commander-in-chief of the navy, and Major-General Rudolph Van Oyen, commander of the air force.

The London report declared that strong opinion has been aroused in Australia advocating withdrawal of its forces from the Near East, because of British failure to fully appreciate Australia's dire situation, despite the fact that Australia is engaged in a life-and-death struggle for the home government on the overseas battle fronts.

Sir Archibald's decision to convene a military conference at this time is undoubtedly being prompted by this trend in Australia, concluded the London report.

ADMIRALTY ADMITS SINKING OF BARHAM

German Submarine Torpedoed 31,000-Ton British Warship On November 25, 1941

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—In an official communique issued today, the British Admiralty officially acknowledged the loss in the Mediterranean of the battleships Barham, of 31,000 tons, off the coast of Sollum in North Africa, a Reuters dispatch from the British capital revealed.

Captain G. C. Cooke, commander of the Barham went down with his ship but Vice-Admiral H. D. Pridham-Wippell, who was also aboard, was saved, the announcement revealed.

Meanwhile, a German News Agency report from Stockholm disclosed that 1,180 men were aboard the ill-fated vessel when she went down.

Launched in 1915, the Barham was armed with eight 15-inch guns, eight 6-inch secondaries and a like number of 4-inch anti-aircraft guns, successive modernizations since her launching had made the ship into one of the most formidable units in the British navy, it was said.

I.A.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 27.—The British Admiralty issued the following communique on the sinking of the British battleship Barham: "The Board of the Admiralty regrets that it has to announce the sinking of his Majesty's ship, Barham, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Wipper, second commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet with its Commander Captain Cooke, on board. Vice-Admiral Pridham Wippel is safe. Captain Cooke perished. His Majesty's ship Barham sank on November 25, 1941.

Belated Admission Made

"The next of kin have been informed. The loss of the ship was not announced as it appeared at that time that the enemy did not know that the ship had been sunk and because it was important to take certain measures before the loss of the ship was announced to the public. The German wireless made statements from time to time for the obvious reason of finding out whether the battleship of the "Queen Elizabeth" class which it maintained was torpedoed had really been sunk. This information was denied by the enemy. Since he knows now, however, that the Barham was sunk, his loss can be made known now."

Exactly two months after the successful sinking of the British battleship Barham by German naval forces in the Mediterranean the British Admiralty finally admitted this big loss on Tuesday. The final British announcement was made only a few hours after the respective announcement in the German army report. The Barham had a displacement of 31,000 tons. After the ship had been modernized and outfitted with a new artillery system as well as new armor plating against torpedo attacks, the construction job was highly appraised by naval experts.

The German news agency wrote in connection with this belated announcement on behalf of the British Admiralty: "London thus once more is compelled, under the pressure of undeniable facts, to admit the absolute trustworthiness and reliability of the German war communiques."

U-Boat Commander Honored

BERLIN, January 27.—The Fuehrer conferred on submarine commander Lieutenant-Commander Baron von Tiesenhausen, whose boat had sunk the Barham on November 25 off Sollum, the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross, according to an announcement from the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

TURKEY NOT REASSURED BY BRITISH STATEMENTS

Distrust Persists In Regard To British-Soviet Negotiations at Moscow

Transocean

ANKARA, January 7.—Turkish distrust felt in connection with the British-Soviet discussions at Moscow is hardly calmed by the soothing statements of the British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, who told press representatives here that the Turkish attitude was approved at the Moscow conference.

Political circles again point out that the Turkish Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Raydar Actay, was neither invited to participate in the discussions about the Turkish attitude at Moscow nor was he informed of such discussions at all.

The Turkish Government is reported to have drawn the attention of the British Government to this fact.

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FAR-SIGHTED PLANS ADVOCATED FOR ASIA

With Outposts of British Imperialism Collapsing, Program for Future Needed

Now that the outposts of British exploitation in East Asia have been captured one by one by the Imperial Forces and the ideal of Japan to emancipate the Asiatic races from the yoke of the British is steadily being realized, the Japanese must have large-scale and far-sighted plans for future construction and administration, stressed the Kaizo, a local monthly magazine, editorially in its February number, giving a survey of the world situation for the future.

The British Empire that has hitherto been ruling territory extending one-fifth of the world, or 149 times larger than its homeland; reigning over 500,000,000 people, or about eight times more than its own population, and has claimed to be an Empire over which the sun never sets, has begun to tremble to its very foundations. The Anglo-Saxons, while professing civilization, righteousness and charity, have exploited the peoples of Asia and Africa merely to satisfy their desire to indulge in luxury. Above all, they have subjected Asiatics to contemptuous treatment, disregarding the customs and morals peculiar to Orientals. While the rulers of Asiatic countries have never failed to apply the spirit of humanity in ruling their subjects, those Westerners have never been ashamed of treating the Asiatic races as their slaves. This inhuman and brutel attitude of the Westerners toward Asiatics is clearly evident in such notices as, "No admittance for dogs or Chinese" that had been posted in the park of a certain foreign concession in Shanghai until several years ago.

Long War Expected

The current war is expected to drag on. One cannot say whether it will come to an end after 30 years or even 100 years. Britain has experienced a 100-year war and, moreover, the United States is the richest country in the world. If any Japanese should think that the present war will come to an end in three or four years, he is laboring under a grave illusion.

Now that, however, the Imperial Forces have achieved brilliant war results at the very beginning of the hostilities and, in addition to this, such essential materials as iron and petroleum are expected to be gained easily, the future prospect is favorable to us in the same degree as it is unfavorable to the enemy. Heaven helps the righteous and chastizes the unrighteous. As the current "war for emancipation" advances, dark clouds under which the Westerners have hitherto exploited Orientals will be blown away and a brighter world established.

In our opinion, the future stages of the current war may be divided into four periods, namely, (1) a stage in which Malaya, Burma, the Netherlands East Indies, British Borneo, the Philippines and the British and American islands on the Pacific will be emancipated; (2) Australia, New Zealand, West Samoa and New Guinea will be set free; (3) North and South America, Africa and New Foundland liberated and (4) the Atlantic made an open sea. This division and order may of course change according to circumstances but the southern area should first be included in our sphere of influence for the reason that Japan must first ensure its sources of the supplies necessary to the future development of the war and it is necessary to cut India and Australia off from Britain.

Churchill to Face Crisis

When Singapore and Burma come under the leadership of Japan, the Churchill Cabinet will face a grave crisis, as public opinion in England has already shown antagonism toward the present Cabinet. On the other hand, the United States is not so reliable an ally of England, as it may think; because the former is harboring an ambition to extend its hegemony to Canada and Australia in place of the latter. This kind of rank commercialism or Machiavellism of Britain and America to profit oneself at the sacrifice of others has caused the current war.

Japan must help emancipate the Indians who have long been the victims of British exploitation. Although some of the Indians are not yet fully awakened to Japan's real intention and are resisting Japan on the side of the British, forerunners of the national movement in India are now fighting for their long-cherished ideal of emancipating the 370,000,000 Indians.

Should Be Generous

On this occasion, we should like to call attention to one idea, that is, the Japanese nation should weed out any sentimental antagonism toward Britain and the British and a long-range view of the world befitting a great nation. The mission imposed on the Japanese nation is splendid and sublime. We Japanese should always keep in mind that we are charged with a mission to reconstruct the areas where the British could prove themselves nothing but usurers and there to build up a sphere where the hitherto enslaved races can live in peace and contentment and where civilization in the true sense of the word flourishes forever, concludes the article.

Count Kaneko Better

Following a slight relapse late Tuesday night, Count Kentaro Kaneko, Privy Councilor, who has been ill for some time, rallied early Wednesday morning following glucose injections. At 9 a.m., the Count's condition had returned almost to normal.

Axis Oilmen Ousted

The Mexican Government has ordered all Italian, German and Japanese oil experts to withdraw from oil field areas in Mexico, the Asahi Shimbun reported here from Shanghai quoting Amsterdam dispatches.

Privy Councilor Araki Passes Away at 77; Was Distinguished Savant

Dr. Torasaburo Araki, a member of the Privy Council, died of angina pectoris at 8 a.m. Wednesday at the age of 77. Dr. Araki was born 1866 in Gumma Prefecture; graduated from Tokyo Imperial University 1887, and continued his studies in physiological chemistry at Stassburg University, Germany. He was appointed a professor at the Kyoto Imperial University 1899, and later president of the same university. He held the post of president of the Peers' School from 1929 until 1937, and was appointed a Privy Councilor in May 1937.

NO CABINET CHANGE CAN HELP ENGLAND

China Paper Holds Churchill's Reorganization Plan Won't Improve Situation a Bit

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 19.—Despite the reorganization of the British War Cabinet, Premier Winston Churchill will not be able to stem the growing national consciousness of the oppressed races in Asia under its imperial yoke, an editorial in the New China Daily News indicated, according to the Central Press Service of China.

The editorial stated:

"The decadence of Great Britain has already been fully revealed by her reverses in the war in Europe and her inability to establish a new front despite the opportunity afforded by the Soviet-German struggle. With the outbreak of the Pacific hostilities, its repeated reverses at the hands of the Japanese threaten the complete collapse of its century-old strongholds in the East."

Reviewing Britain's former glory, the paper considers its success has been built more on political strength than on military might. British political strength, it is pointed out, has always been consolidated through the sacrifice of other peoples, among the more recent of its scapegoats and intended scapegoats being France, the United States, and the Chungking regime.

"The existence of the British Empire, therefore, has been maintained with the sacrifice and bloodshed of other peoples, including allies, vassal states and colonies.

"But the old order must needs change, and the oppressed races, hitherto unable to resist British aggression, have only been marking time.

"The signal Japanese successes since the outbreak of the Pacific hostilities have of course been largely due to Japan's determination for sure victory, but the sinking level of the morale of the British and American peoples, who have hitherto led a life of leisure and conceit, has also been an important factor. When ultimately the oppressed races awake and rise in unison, the fate of Anglo-American domination will be completely sealed," the journal adds.

The foundations of a New World Order to replace the old have already been laid as a result of the simultaneous efforts of those who are building a New Order in Europe and those building a New Order in East Asia. In naming the present hostilities the "War of Greater East Asia," the Japanese have clearly signified that the struggle is not one between the Anglo-American faction and Japan alone, but one between all the oppressed people of Asia on the one hand, and Anglo-American imperialism on the other.

Increasing evidence that the people of Asia are taking cognizance of the true situation, the paper point out, is keen in the growing demands for independence in India, and the sentiments against Anglo-American aggression in Burma.

Even if the reorganization of the British war cabinet could work wonders to increase Britain's power of resistance, the paper asserts Premier Churchill will no longer be able to stem the growing national consciousness of the various oppressed people under the British imperial yoke. Once its colonial empire which is many times the size of its home country, is lost, all measures to make the British Isles impregnable to foreign attack will not prevent the collapse of the British Empire, the paper concludes.

Radio Program

Thursday

	— Morning —
6:00	News.
6:30	"History of America and Britain's Crimes (8)," serial talk, by Akira Nakakoji.
7:00	Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:30	"National Resolution," by Joji Sugiyama; Poem Recitals.
8:00	News; Orchestra: "Violin Concerto No. 2" (Bach) and "Concerto for Four Pianos and Orchestra" (Bach).
8:50	Radio Exercise for Schools.
10:00	News; Juvenile Hour.
10:30	Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
11:00	National School 4th Class Hour.
11:30	Market Reports.
	—Afternoon—
12:00	Time; News; Poems Recitals by Gado Isobe; Matsubara Chikashi and His Accordion Band.
1:00	Narration: "Children of Thailand," (F. Kubota) by Masako Tsutsumi
1:30	Talk, "Racial Prosperity," by Dr. Yoshio Furuya.
2:00	National High School Class Hour: "War and Science," by Saburo Yoshida.
	— Evening —
6:00	Little Nation's Hour; News; Samurai Story.
6:30	Talk, "Religions in East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," by Dr. Enku Uno.
8:00	Military Affairs Announcement; Story "Moriteru, The Steed," Monologue by Musei Tokugawa.
9:00	News; Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under Manfred Gurlitt: "Symphony in A Minor" (Akira Ogura) and "Greater East Asia War March Album."
10:00	Time; Today's War Situation and News.

INDIANS IN AMERICA ORIGINALLY ASIATICS

Similarity of Inca and Oriental Culture Pointed Out By Professor

Historians say that America was discovered by Columbus, but that is a foolish statement. When Columbus came to America there were already American Indians inhabiting the land. Indians were originally Asiatics, as reconized by American and European authorities, writes Dr. Saneshige Komaki of the Kyoto Imperial University in the Osaka Asahi.

The Inca civilization or the Yama culture is nothing but the culture of American Indians who are Asiatics. That is to say, America was robbed by Europeans from the hands of Asiatics. The Pacific Ocean that lies between Asia and America must belong to Asia. Numerous islands in this Asiatic ocean are the bases of Indonesians, Polynesians and Meranesians. The Pacific is the Asiatic Ocean.

Marco Polo Et Al

Europe that was in the Middle Age trampled under the hoofs of Mongolian horses started soon to invade the land and sea of Asia with the negative weapon of feigned peace, intrigues and force. The representative pioneers were Marco Polo and other Jews. The gold, silver and other treasures of Japan then so loudly reported were loadstones that brought about their invasion of Asia. Columbus who started for Japan accidentally came across the continent of America. Soon Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French and British commenced to invade the land and sea of Asia, and finally the British Empire succeeded in almost controlling the world.

But Japan alone repulsed their invasion under the Glorious Virtue of the Throne and has become the pioneer in restoring the culture of Asia, and the center of the Kodo movement for reorganizing the whole world. The Jewish center, as a result, was obliged to be shifted from Europe to America.

Because they challenged Japan unjustly in 1941, Japan declared war against the United States and the British Empire on December 8, 1941, just 660 years after the destruction of the Yuan ships that attempted to invade Japan. On the first day of the war, Japan destroyed the American Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, and within three days, sunk the two capital ships of Great Britain off Malaya. Japan is a sacred nation and there is no question about the outcome of the war.

The ultimate aim of War of Greater East Asia is to restore the whole world to its proper state and to effect world reformation under the principle of Kodo. To attain this objective the United States and the British Empire must be thoroughly defeated. In other words, we must strike at their vulnerable points first. Thus the question of their material resources becomes important.

The United States is a great and powerful nation, and seems to possess every necessary material. But in the supply of manganese, nickel, chrome, tin, antimony, tungsten, manila hemp, copra, quinine, rubber, camphor, silk, paulownia oil, palm oil and others, the United States is lacking. Particularly most of materials that the United States sadly requires are produced in the Pacific area. Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies produce 80 per cent of the world's rubber, and the same can be said of tin. The crafty Britishers made the United States their watch dog in the Western Pacific.

30 Per Cent to U.S.

About 30 per cent of Malaya's export goes to the United States. When the Netherlands East Indies lost its markets in Europe, most of its products there have been sent to the United States since the occupation of the homeland by Germans. The Philippines depended on the United States for 76 per cent of its exports and 69 per cent of its imports.

Thus the United States had been asserting before the war that the Southeastern Pacific was her life line. But that line is now broken by Japan's success and advance. That also means the fundamental destruction of the economy or even the very life of the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies.

The United States may be cultivating rubber in South America, but rubber plants cannot be developed in less than six years. The restriction on the supply of rubber alone is a serious blow to the United States.

The British Empire is formed by scattered territories all over the world, and their defense materials are also produced in the Pacific area or have to be transported through the Pacific. Lead, wool, and zinc of Australia, tin, rubber and iron of Malaya, sulphate of the South Seas, form this category of materials. Copra, the supply of which Great Britain obtains from abroad, is produced in the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines. Tungsten is produced in China, Burma and Malaya; antimony in China and Bolivia; oil in the Netherlands East Indies and Mexico; silk in Japan. The British dominions and territories are placed economically in a position to serve the interest of England, but their economic structure is already being destroyed. Particularly is the effect of the War of Greater East Asia on Australia and New Zealand very great. Their products were deprived of these markets, while their industries were not yet fuly developed, thus bringing about the entire suspension of activity.

New Zealand exports 90 per cent of her total goods to British territories and the United States. The development of the War of Greater East Asia will naturally bring about the surrender of the "Paradise of the White Race."

The fall of the British Empire and the United States is now only a question of time.

Chosen Rice Crop Shows 15.6% Gain During Last Year

Reflecting the Government's encouragement program to increase farm products, the Chosen rice crop for the 1941 rice year showed a 15.6 per cent increase, according to an announcement by the Chosen Government-General. A total of 24,885,642 koku of rice was produced, a gain of 3,358,249 koku.

SYMPATHY IS ASKED FOR LATIN AMERICA

Masses Said Opposed to U.S. Pressure and Wish to Retain Japanese Amity

"Although the Latin Americans are seemingly compromising with the United States, some of the masses are outspokenly criticizing the crafty methods employed by the Americans indicating that they are ready inwardly to strike at the first opportunity."

This was the opinion expressed by Hiroshi Taguchi concerning the relations between the United States and the Latin American countries. Mr. Taguchi, an employe of the Latin America Trading Company in Osaka, has made many trips to South and Central America and returned to Japan from his last trip on January 3.

"When I was leaving the country," Mr. Taguchi stated, "the surprising successes of the Japanese Forces reported daily in the vernaculars had unfavorable effects on the Latin Americans' attitude toward the United States, and it seemed that they were reluctant in complying with the latter's demands."

"However," he continued, "viewed from various aspects, it is well-nigh impossible for the Latin American countries to realize an economic independence and consequently, much as they wish to remain friendly with Japan, there is no alternative for them but to yield to a certain extent and promise cooperation with Uncle Sam.

"During my last trip, I inspected the conditions chiefly in Chile and Peru, where I found the people in general were individually very friendly toward Japan. Before the declaration of war, many people, realizing the lack of sincerity in the attitude of the Americans in connection with the Japan-United States negotiations, openly asked me why the Japanese Government does not rise in arms against the United States. Even the Mexicans, whose Government has declared war on Japan held the highest respect for the Bushido spirit of the Japanese, some of them going so far as to say that they are prepared to fight America and recover the lost territories of California, New Mexico, Texas, etc. if Japan will give military assistance."

Mr. Taguchi went on to say that the people of Chile, like Argentina, were tinged with a pro-Axis color for the soldiers wore uniforms resembling those of the Germans and saluted each other very briskly just as the Germans do. Toward the end of his stay in these countries, he declared the Americans were trying to buy off the officials in the Army and Navy circles by virtue of the power of the dollar.

"There are two methods the Americans resort to in order to bring the Latin American countries on their side. One is through the power of money and the other, military threat. The Latin Americans are now too familiar with the ways and means of the Americans and their compromise, therefore, is to tide over the situation for the time being.

"Consequently, they harbor antipathy toward the United States inwardly and are ready to turn against them if given a chance. Once the United States loses its military power, it is very probable that they will form a united front against the country, which has been exercising pressure, economic and otherwise, for many years."

Mr. Taguchi opined that such being the difficult position in which the Latin American countries are placed, the people of Japan should understand the circumstances and regard the unfortunate Latin Americans with the attitude of a great nation.

NORTH AFRICAN HOLD OF BRITISH SLIPPING

Pessismistic Description Given Of Eighth Army Defeated By General Rommel

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 27.—A very pessimistic description of the position of the British eighth army, defeated by General Rommel in North Africa, is given by the special correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph, who is with the British troops in that specific region.

The correspondent is of the opinion that developments must soon lead to the evacuation of Western Cyrenaica by the British. He admits that a great part of the supplies, especially fuel, stored by General Ritchie in the neighborhood of Agedabia have fallen into German hands. General Rommel had achieved a real success by advancing southward via Benghazi, thanks to the enveloping maneuvers and it was most probable that the British army would be compelled to evacuate other extensive territories before it could establish a new line of defense. The correspondent pointed out that Western Cyrenaica was not suited for a decisive battle since the region was lacking in natural obstacles to the advance of enemy armored units.

Times Chimes In

Now also the London Times has joined the chorus of those Englishmen who believe that the British offensive in North Africa will not render the expected results. In Cairo the impression prevails that the tank battle in Libya has developed ill for the British forces and that it was possible that the British had to retreat to an area which afforded them a better terrain for the defense. The entire situation, however, was rather unfavorable. Various circumstances were in favor of General Rommel. He had attacked at a moment when the British were reforming their ranks for another offensive.

Moreover, it had been proven that the attacker had a certain advantage over the defender in a tank battle. It had also to be presumed that the British had suffered considerable losses in men and material. As in the fighting around Sidi Razegh, it should be assumed that the fighting would last for several days until a decision had been reached. It was in favor of General Rommel now that his supply lines were much shorter than those of General Auchinleck whose transports had to take the long route around South Africa. Moreover, many shipments had probably to be made to Singapore and Australia before they could reach the North African front.

Churchill Admits Failures

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 27.—Premier Churchill's speech before the House of Commons Tuesday night is described by Wilhelmstrasse to be of interest only insofar as it contains some remarkable admissions of the new British defeats and failures.

It is opined, moreover, that the entire speech was dictated by the realization of the critical situation in which the entire British Empire was finding itself. Just as Mr. Churchill could not help preparing the British public for still greater defeats in East Asia he had to admit in a roundabout way and contrary to his former optimistic announcements that the developments in North Africa had been totally different from what was originally expected in Washington and London.

As a brazen lie not worthy of any official denial he asserted that the forces of the Axis Powers in Libya had been three times stronger than the attacking British forces. Mr. Churchill was thus not only contradicting his own former statements to the effect that the British forces in North Africa had now reached the strength of the Axis forces, in fact, even surpassed them, but this assertion also contradicts his statement to the effect that a whole year's armament production of the U.S.A. and Britain had been placed at the disposal of the British forces in North Africa in order to fulfill the British dream of breaking through to the Atlantic coast. Moreover, Mr. Churchill himself had stated that the military preparations of the Anglo-American bases in the Pacific prior to the outbreak of the Pacific war, had been neglected in order to prepare the North African offensive.

SAYS LIRA, REICHSMARK WILL NOT CHANGE VALUES

Governor of Bank of Italy Honored at Function; Dr. Funk Speaks

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 26.—"The values of the lira and the reichsmark will be unchanged," declared the German Minister of Economics, Dr. Walter Funk, in Berlin in the course of a function in honor of Vincenzo Azzolini, governor of the Bank of Italy.

He added that neither Germany nor Italy would return to the antiquated system of currencies since gold, the standard of all currencies, belonged to the past. The Axis Powers in the meantime had successfully developed the Italo-German clearing system into a Pan-European clearing system.

He expressed the opinion that the presence of the Governor of the Bank of Italy in Berlin would provide a new and important chapter in the building up of a new order in the European monetary system.

In his reply address Governor Azzolini stressed his full satisfaction with the development of the Italo-German negotiations. He pointed out that in a new Europe the national self-sufficiencies had to be changed into a system of continental self-sufficiency. He emphasized that within the ambit of such an economic system foreign trade would soon flourish again with the full cooperation of all European states.

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GOVERNMENT IN 1941 APPROVED 284 FILMS

All American-Made Pictures Now Placed in Custody of Japan Eiga-sha

Following the enforcement of the regulation for the showing of cultural pictures in 1941 throughout the country, those officially approved by the Education Ministry last year totaled 284, including 259 Japanese and 25 foreign productions. The Ministry's investigation revealed that unapproved films numbered 150 including 138 home-made pictures and 12 imported.

All pictures, which had been in stock at the eight local sales offices of the American motion picture companies, were placed in the custody of the Japan Eiga-sha by order of the Finance Ministry following the dissolution of the companies concerned at the end of last year, after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Other films produced by enemy countries, and in the hands of the Japanese foreign picture distributors, will be stored for the duration of the war.

As a means of promoting closer ties with Japan, the Chinese Motion Picture Company will import a large number of cultural films produced in Japan. Among the leading productions are "Mizudori no Seikatsu" (The Life of Acquatic Birds), "Sensha" (Tanks), "Fujisanroku no Tori" (Birds at the Foot of Mt. Fuji), "Choonki to Shokuto" (Sound Detector and Air Defense Searchlight) by Riken, "Kodomono Kosaku" (Children's Craftsmanship) by Jujiya, "Mizu" (Water) by Geijutsu, "Umi ni Kitayeru Josei" (Women Training at Sea) by Asahi, and "Awaji Ningyo Shibai" (The Awaji Puppet Theater) by Chuo Bunka.

The Motion Picture Education Society and All-Japan Cinema Education Institute, which have devoted their energies toward the promotion of education through the movies, will be merged in the near future as a unified organ and work for furthering the same cause. A total of 39 educational organizations in various prefectures will join the new organ.

In response to ever increasing demand, the Japan Motion Picture Association, in close contact with the Japan Eiga-sha, is planning to release each month a summarized version of newsreels, depicting the War of Greater East Asia to enhance the spirit of the pubic behind the guns.

The recently organized liaison committee of the motion picture theaters' associations in various prefectures held its first meeting to pass a resolution in connection with the pending question of film distribution. The committee members proposed the establishment of a distribution adjustment council, consisting of the representatives of cinema houses and motion picture distribution companies in order to make distribution smooth. In this regard, the committee will submit plans to Government officials concerned. On the other hand, the independent theaters guilds or associations which exist in the various districts will be dissolved with the establishment of the liaison committee in prefectures.

Ikuji Kobayashi, Ryutaro Mizushima, Mitsuko Higashima and Yeiko Kasuga have been added to the cast of "Kazoku" (The Family), a screen play now before the Shochiku cameras at the Ofuna studio. It is a story devoted to parental love.

The Education Ministry has recently approved the following two pictures as legitimate culture features. They are "Kimi wa Sojushi ni Nareruka" (Could You Become A Pilot?) by Toho and "Shinryaku Kichi Shingaporu" (Singapore, the Base of Aggressors) by Nichiyei.

The Mitsuba Boeki has obtained permission for unloading two Italian pictures, called in Japanese, "Watashitachi wa Shichinin Shimai Datta" (We Were Seven Sisters), and "Sosen" (The Ancestor).

"Chichi Ariki" (I Have A Father), a feature picture is now being filmed at the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, with Shuji Sano and Mitsuko Mito in the starring roles. The picture is considered to be suitable for inclusion in the list of the "healthy national screen plays."

At its recent meeting of the board of directors, the Japan Motion Picture Projector Sales Company has decided to launch a campaign to relax the officially decided sale prohibition of machines in an attempt to break the tightened situation with which the manufacturers are confronted.

After appearing on the silver screen for the past four years, Kazuko Kusaka retired from the Shochiku stardom. Kusaka will join the Warai no Okoku dramatic group.

Denjiro Okochi has been assigned the title role in "Banri Sensei Gyojoki" (Teacher's Behavior), a melodrama now under production by Toho with Eisuke Takizawa, directing. Ranko Hanai will take the female lead.

"Shogun to Sanbo to Hei" (The General, Staff Officers and Soldiers), one of the big-scale war pictures by Nikkatsu, will have location shots taken in Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture. A party of mechanics at the Tamagawa studio, under the direction of Tetsu Taguchi, left for Kofu recently.

The Japan Eiga-sha will shortly send two war newsreels to Thailand and French Indo-China, all of which cover the various developments of the War of Greater East Asia. The features are the "Fall of Hongkong," "Landing at Malaya in the Face of the Enemy," "Fierce Bombardments at Rangoon," "Grand Air-raid at Hawaii," "Landing at Borneo," "Downfall of Manila" and "New Year Military Review."

To Perform in Tokyo

Members of the Philharmony Quartet, above, will perform at the Nichigeki Shogekijo on the fifth floor of the Nippon Gekijo on January 31. There will be two performances that day—2 and 7 p.m.

Four culture films won the prize offered by the Japan Cultural Central League in a motion picture contest, which was held last year in celebration of the 2,601th Year of the founding of the Japanese Empire. They are "Sora no Shonenhei" (Young Wings), "Aru Hobo no Kiroku" (The Diary of a Nurse), "Shima" (The Island), and "Owa no Mokuzo" (the Dolls' Theater in Awa). Prizes were awarded last week at the Hibiya Public Hall when the prize-winning producers, including the Geijutsu Eiga-sha, Riken Kagaku Eiga-sha and Osaka Mainichi-Tokyo Nichi Nichi, shared the honors with the receipt of the certificate of merit and a cash prize.

The shooting of "Midori no Daichi" (Good Earth of Green) has been started by Toho under the direction of Yasujiro Shimazu, after local color was obtained with scenes shot in Tsingtao during the two months of last year. Sadao Maruyama and Takako Iriye have feature roles.

Taking advantage of the Kigensetsu (the Empire Day), which falls on February 11, the second and concluding part of "Genroku Chushingura" (The Royal Retainers of the Genroku Era), a classical screen play produced by the Shochiku and endorsed by the Education Ministry, will be released on local screens. The first part of the same picture was shown in December with big success.

To eliminate English names in theatrical circles, the Shinsekai Park Gekijo in Osaka has been renamed the Toa Gekijo recently.

The Nikkatsu will release three feature motion pictures during February. They are "Umi no Haha" (Mother of the Sea), "Yedo no Ryuko" (Chivalrous Men in Yedo), and "Dai Goretsu no Kyofu" (Terrors of the Fifth Column).

ARMY BARS LINDBERGH

Isolationist Attitude Held Against Erstwhile Popular Hero

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—The famous trans-Atlantic flier, Colonel Charles Lindbergh, who was dismissed from active military service owing to his isolationist attitude, has not been allowed to serve with the armed forces even now after the United States had joined the war.

It was reported from Washington yesterday that according to a statement by the United States Secretary of War, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Colonel Lindbergh would be called to serve in a technical bureau.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Many theatrical attractions crowd the coming month. Kabuki-goers have awaiting them a large-scale performance to be given at the Kabukiza, commencing February 1, with the return of the majority of the outstanding actors who played this month to open the New Year season. In view of the success achieved this month with two shortened programs, the theater will offer two bills, each of three plays.

For the matinee, the curtain raiser will be "Haru no Shimo" (The Frost of Spring) by Nobuo Uno. It is a three-act drama based on a sidelight story of the famous 47 ronin, listed as one of the national plays by the Board of Information. Koshiro Matsumoto will lead the cast. Second on the program is "Hakata Kojoro Nami Makura" (The Romance at Hakata), one of the masterpieces of Chikamatsu Monzayemon. "Kurotegumi Kuruwa no Datehiki," better known as "Sukeroku" (A Yedo melodrama by Mokuami) will be the final attraction for the matinee. The principal players include Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Nizayemon Kataoka and Tomoyemon Otani.

The evening performance starts at 5 p.m. with "Imoseyama Onna Teikin" (Percepts for Man and Wife), an ancient classical drama. This is a play endorsed by the Kabuki drama committee last summer as a "National Drama" in the list of the Board of Information. A gorgeous musical-posture drama called "Yasuna" (A Mad Scene of Yasuna) comes next, featuring Kikugoro Onoye, to the accompaniment of kiyomoto music. Kikugoro will also co-star with Kichiyemon Nakamura, another top notcher, in "Tsuyu Kosode Mukashi Hachijo" (Shinza and Genshichi, two vagabonds), a drama by Mokuami, dealing with the incidents and characters in the life of people in the Yedo period.

For the first time in its history, the Shinsei Shimpa actors and actresses will hold the boards next month at the Tokyo Gekijo. Shotaro Hanayagi, well known actor, will head the cast. Supporting him are other important players like Ichijiro Oya, Kan Ishii, Eijiro Yanagi and Eiichi Seto, who made their names in the Shimpa school, and who organized the new group in an attempt to open up a new road in modern-school theatrical activity, apart from the so-called Shimpa dramatic group. The forthcoming program will have three plays, all fresh to Tokyo audience. "Shita Jokunin" (A Sub-Workman), the first play, is a dramatization by Osuke Agi from the original story by Jo Uyehara, one of the feature readings in the January issue of a popular monthly magazine, Oru Yomimono. This will be followed by "Junigatsu Yoka no Saigon" (Saigon on December 8), a drama by Nobuko Yoshiya with settings by Tsuguji Fujita, famed painter. "Awaji Ningyo" (The Awaji Dolls) is the title of the third play, in which a company of the famous Osaka Bunraku Puppet performers will offer "a play within a play."

UFA Picture Coming

Showing at the Hogakuza beginning January 30 is a German picture entitled "Gewitterflug zu Claudia" starring Willy Fritsch and Jutta Freybe. It is a UFA film.

Goro Soganoya and his own company of comedians who attracted the audience at the Shimbashi Embujo this month with their repertoire program, will continue at the same theater in February. "Ko Itten" (The Only Lady) will open the bill, followed by three comedies such as "Yu no Machi" (A Hot Spring Town), "Kakurembo" (Hide-And-Seek), and "Hana Gassen" (A Brilliant Fighting). The performance begins from February 1 with matinees on Sundays and national holidays.

All star dancers of the Flower Troupe of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company will take over their own theater, the Takarazuka Gekijo near Hibiya Park, starting February 3. The curtain will rise at 5 p.m. for a three-act play called "Meiba suru Sumi" (A Renowned Charger). The second presentation will be "Kanki no Uta" (The Song of Joy), a newly composed dance with music by Masao Oka. The highlight of the program is "Shin Kaguya Hime" (Lady Kaguya) with Yoko Shiomi in the starring role. Matinee shows will be presented on Saturdays, Sundays and national holidays, starting 12:30 p.m.

"Daitoa" (the Greater East Asia), a colorful stage offering with dance and music, will feature the program of the Kokusai Gekijo, the largest theater in the Asakusa amusement center, beginning February 1. Members of the Shochiku revue troupe will play.

Returned from the Kansai district recently, the Shinkokugeki theatrical group will occupy the local Yurakuza to cover a 25-day engagement with the Takarazuka Company, starting February 1. A new play called "Gekimetsu Igo" (After Annihilation) by Seika Mayama will open the program, Kosei Shima is in charge of the scenery. Goro Hirose's "Matsune Kudamono Donya" (A Fruit Wholesale Dealer) in two acts will be used as the second play with Jiro Sekiguchi directing. Concluding the program is a three-act classical play entitled "Gishi Hazama Shinroku" (Shinroku, a Loyal Samurai), which portrays the life of Hazama, one of the 47 ronin of Lord Asano. Rifu Yukitomo is the author of the story. The featured roles will be taken by Shogo Shimada and Ryutaro Tatsumi.

The second performance of Japanese dances sponsored by the Toho will be given at the Takarazuka Gekijo on January 31 and February 1, twice daily; at noon and 5 p.m. The program will include "Sanbaso" (a classical dance), "Miyako-odori" (A Gull), "Yamatogaku Rohen" (Music by the Fireside), "Kojo no Tsuki" (The Moon Over the Ruined Castle), "Ranin Barito Buyo" (Dance on Bali Island, Dutch East Indies), and "Haru no Umi" (The Spring Sea). The important players are Rokuju Hanayagi, Kayoko Kumono, Haruye Azuma, Otome Amatsu, Sai Shoki and Kuniko Ashihara. The Japanese version of Bizet's Carmen with Aiko Saida and Tetsu Nakamura in the title roles, will conclude the program.

"Honorurushi" (The City of Honolulu) is the title of a melodrama, which will feature the February program at the Kabukiza, Osaka, where stellar players of the Kansai kabukidom such as Baigyoku Nakamura and Enjaku Jitsukawa will collaborate with Ennosuke Ichikawa and Sumizo Ichikawa, two noted players from the Tokyo stage. Their program also will have seven Kabuki plays.

Returning from French Indo-China, members of the Toho dancing team will play at the Nippon Gekijo from January 31 to stage "Hanayaka naru Shinchu" (The Brilliant Advance), a musical show depicting the activities of the Japanese Forces in French Indo-China.

The Shinjukuza, in the Shinjuku amusement quarter, will open today with a new bill consisting of four plays. They are "Shunon" (Warm Spring), "Shogekishu" (A Collection of Short Dramas), "Dozo no Aru Machi" (Town Where a Bronze Statue Is Located), and "Sora" (The Sky). The Moulin Rouge dramatic troupe will play.

In celebration of the 10th anniversary of its founding, the Warai no Okoku comedians will present an extra performance at the Tokiwaza, Asakusa Park, starting January 31. Tazuko Kusaka, a Shochiku screen star, and Nobuko Fushimi, a free-lancing actress, will be the guest players. The program consists of four plays, of which the feature is "Marei Seikan" (Returning Alive From Malaya).

"Jugoni Saku Hana" (The Flower Blooms Behind the Guns), a four-act play, will be one of the attractions at the Shochikuza, Asakusa Park, where an all-star cast headed by Yoko Fuji will take over the stage.

Under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipal Government, a program of juvenile dance and music will be presented at the Hibiya Public Hall at 12:30 p.m. February 1. Tamami Gojo and other members of the Doyo Buyobu will play jointly.

ADMIRAL YAMADA PASSES

Succumbs on Wednesday at 87—Was Oldest Among Naval Officers

Vice-Admiral Hikohachi Yamada, who has been suffering from inflammation of the gall, passed away at the Nukada Hospital in Azabu-ku on Wednesday afternoon at the age of 87.

The funeral service will be held at his residence in Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, on January 30 from 9 a.m. according to Shinto rites.

The late Vice-Admiral Yamada was the oldest officer among Japanese Naval dignitaries and was the father of the late Toshimichi Okubo, one of the famous statesmen in the Meiji Restoration era.

ASAHI NEWS THEATRE
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2. JAPANESE LOCAL BALLADS, No. 7 —Asahi Ballad Series
3. BOMBARDMENT, WAR SCIENCE —Presented by Nippon Eiga-sha
4. MARBO, AS A BOY PILOT —A Marbo cartoon
5. TRAINING SQUAD OF JAPANESE ARMY —Presented by Nippon Eiga-sha
6. NIPPON NEWS OF GREATER EAST ASIA WAR "Sumatra raided by An Air Force of Japanese Army"
Admission: 24 sen (inclusive of tax after December) for Adults, 10 sen for Children

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ALBERT PREJEAN
DANIELLE DARRIEUX
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QUELLE DROLE DE GOSSE...!
From 2nd, Feb.
LIL DAGOVER
WILLY FRITSCH
in
STREIT UM DEN KNABEN JO
Doors open daily at 12:00; Sunday at 9:30
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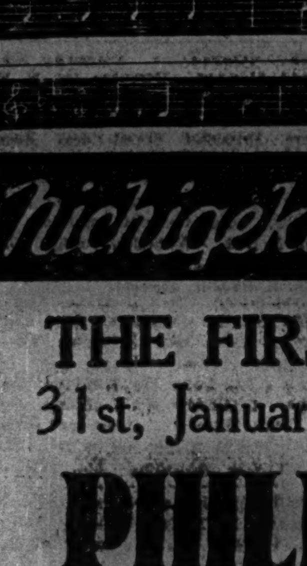

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From 1st, Feb.
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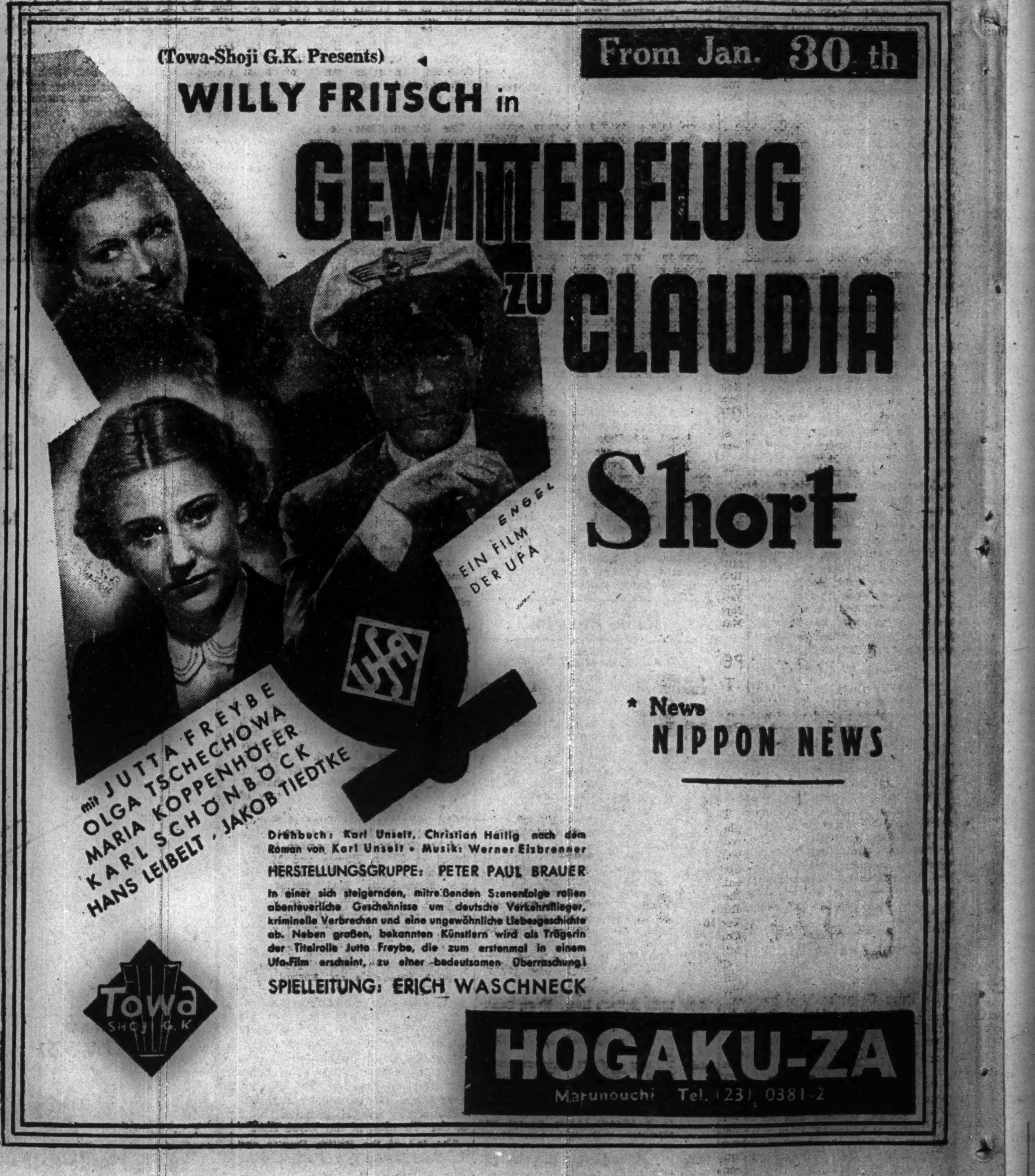
31st, January. Twice at 2:00 & 7:00 p.m.
Admission: ¥2.80 (Including Tax)
PHILHARMONY QUARTET
Consisted of the member "New Symphony Orchestre"
1. Quartet In C Minor (Beethoven, Op. 18, No. 4)
1st Movement: Allegro ma non tanto
2nd Movement: Scherzo
3rd Movement: Menuetto
4th Movement: Allegro
2. Quartet In D Minor — Death and the Maiden — (Schubert)
3. Quintet In A Major — Trout — (Schubert, Op. 114)
1st Movement: Allegro Vivace
2nd Movement: Andante
3rd Movement: Scherzo
4th Movement: Theme & Variation
5th Movement: Finale
First Violin .... Matsumoto Zenzo
Second Violin ... Kuwasawa Yukiko
Viola ... Kiyasu Saburo
Cello .... Inoue Yoritoyo
Piano .... Tominaga Ruriko
Bass... Imamura Seiichi



(Towa-Shoji G.K. Presents)
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GEWITTERFLUG ZU CLAUDIA
EIN FILM DER UFA
mit JUTTA FREYBE
OLGA TSCHECHOWA
MARIA KOPPENHÖFER
KARL SCHÖNBÖCK
HANS LEIBELT, JAKOB TIEDTKE
Drehbuch: Karl Unselt, Christian Hallig nach dem Roman von Karl Unselt · Musik: Werner Eisbrenner
HERSTELLUNGSGRUPPE: PETER PAUL BRAUER
In einer sich steigernden, mitreißenden Szenenfolge rollen abenteuerliche Geschehnisse um deutsche Verkehrsflieger, kriminelle Verbrechen und eine ungewöhnliche Liebesgeschichte ab. Neben großen, bekannten Künstlern wird als Trägerin der Titelrolle Jutta Freybe, die zum erstenmal in einem Ufa-Film erscheint, zu einer bedeutsamen Überraschung!
SPIELLEITUNG: ERICH WASCHNECK
Short
* News
NIPPON NEWS
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NIPPON NAVY MIGHT TO CHOKE ENGLAND

Japanese Naval Supremacy Over Indian Ocean to Cut London's Jugular Vein

E. ASIA BRITISH LIFEBLOOD

Contributes Two-Thirds of Imports Showing How John Bull Had Been Fattened

England, the heart of the British Empire, will stop beating following the establishment of supremacy of the Japanese Navy over the Indian Ocean. The mastery of the Imperial Naval Force over that vast stretch of waters means the immediate blockade of supply routes linking East Asia with England upon which rests the life of England, says the Asahi.

The capital invested by Britain in the countries in the southwestern area, and India amounts to some £1,200,000,000 today. Numerous countries in the Orient and elsewhere in the world, bound by the spell of British gold, have been supplying capitalists.

Purchases Immense

In 1938, England bought £211,800,000 worth of goods from the United States, £75,000,000 worth from South America, £306,400,000 worth from Europe, £157,200,000 from Asia, £63,000,000 from Africa and £121,900,000 from Oceania.

At present, England can hardly get materials from Europe, and the supply of raw materials and foodstuffs from East Asia to England is declining sharply. When the supremacy over the Indian Ocean passes from the grip of the British Navy into the hands of the Japanese Navy, which is believed imminent and inevitable by all military experts in the world today, England will be deprived of nearly two-thirds of its imports as practically the whole of Asia and Oceania, and a large part of Africa will slip off from the control of Britain.

Goods She Will Miss

The following table based on the statistics of the imports from East Asia, India and Oceania in 1939, will illustrate what goods England will miss as a consequence of the loss of its command of the Indian Ocean: (Unit—1,000 tons, and the figures included in parentheses represent percentage).

Imports	Tons	Pct.
Wheat from Australia	673.2	13
Rice from Burma and others.	116	85
Beef from Australia and others	169	24
Mutton fr. Australia and others	267	78
Pork from Australia and others	38	42
Butter fr. Australia and others	203	46
Cheese fr. Australia and others	91	63
Sugar fr. Australia and others	432	20.5
Tea from East Asia	19	95
Wool from Australia	283	61
Cotton from India	81	14

The items listed in the above table are clothing materials and foodstuffs which England obtains from the Orient. Besides these, England gets from Asia 96.4 per cent of rubber, 80 per cent of tin, 80 per cent of tungsten, 13 per cent of chromium, 72 per cent of manganese, 52 per cent of mica, 100 per cent of Manila hemp, 100 per cent of quinine, 60 per cent of lead, and 25 per cent of oil she needs.

SHIBA NAMED TO LEAD SHIPBUILDING CONTROL

Is Chairman of Board of Directors of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries

Koshiro Shiba, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, was appointed president of the Shipbuilding Control Association at its inaugural meeting held Wednesday at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi. The new control agency, with legal backings to be provided in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance, will strive toward the improvement of the construction of mercantile vessels.

After Mr. Shiba, in his capacity of chairman of the organizing committee, reported the completion of the preparations, industrialists present approved the by-laws and the budget estimates of the new association. The meeting was also attended by Communications Minister Ken Terashima, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hara, director of the Maritime Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry.

Vice-Admiral Shigeji Kawahara will assist Mr. Shiba as managing director. Industrialists who were named directors include Kazumaro Minato, Kinshiro Kageyama, Sensuke Nomura and Yubun Iwai.

CHINESE CAPITAL IN SOUTH

Financial and Commercial Investments Amount to ¥4,000,000,000

Chinese capital invested in the southern Pacific regions including Thailand, French Indo-China and Malaya is estimated at around ¥4,000,000,000 according to the pre-war rate of foreign exchange, it was disclosed by Katsumi Yamazumi.

Mr. Yamazumi, director of the Budget Bureau of the Finance Ministry, made the statement at a meeting of the committee for the Southern Regions Development Bank Bill of the House of Representatives Tuesday, in the course of the discussion on the financial power of the Chinese businessmen in the South.

The director said that the greater part of the Chinese funds was invested in financial and commercial fields.

Association to Control Overseas Transactions Holds Inaugural Meet

The inaugural meeting of the Japan Foreign Trade Association which will act as a unified control agency over overseas transactions was held Tuesday at the Imperial Hotel in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance. Saburo Nango, president of the Japan Foreign Trade Promotion Company, was appointed as the full-time president of the new association. Reisuke Ishida, representative director of the Mitsui and Company, and Takenosuke Ito, managing director of the Sanko Trading Company, were named secretaries of the control body.

MARKET SENTIMENT SHOWS FIRM TONE

Military Gains in South Cause Advancement; Current Month Issues Close

The bourse issue advanced steadily during the morning session on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday which was brightened greatly on receipt of the favorable news from the Malay front, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Further advances of the Japanese army units toward Singapore and the outbreak of revolts against the British authorities in India made traders feel happy and cheerful.

Month Issues Closed

The current month issues closed, but most shares were firm from the very beginning. Spinning, rayon, electric industry shares as well as the stocks of defense industries rose noticeably. In the short-term section, Tokyo Exchange indicated a steady tone all through the morning session. Its high in the morning was ¥134.20.

In the afternoon, the long-term section was closed on account of the delivery of shares. Japan Petroleum advanced to the ¥83 mark, but other shares were rather stationary as little fresh operations were conducted. Business was slack.

The bourse issue closed at ¥134.00 in the morning, and at ¥132.80 in the afternoon.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
Fuj Spin (50)	63.1	d .6	63.8	64.4
Fuji, new (25)	35.5	u .2	....	35.9
Kanegafuchi (50)	153.7	u1.2	154.1	155.6
Do, new (25)	96.5	u1.1	97.4	97.0
Teikoku Ray (50)	101.5	u2.5	100.7	100.8
Tei'ku Ray (37½) ..	90.5	u .7	90.3	89.9
Toyo Rayon, n (50) ..	72.1	d .2	72.6	73.6
Tokyo Rayon (50) .	34.5	d .1	33.5	33.4
Ensuiko Sug (50)	62.9	d .3	63.3	63.6
Japan Min (50)	63.5	u .2	64.0	64.2
Manchuria Ind (50) ..	59.4	u .3	59.4	59.8
Tokyo Stock (50) ...	134.8	....	135.3	135.3
Do, new (50)	134.1	u .4	135.0	135.6

Second Section

	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
N. Y. K. (50)	112.5	u .9	112.5	111.8
Do, new (37½)	94.7	u .2	95.1	95.9
O. S. K. (50)	101.6	d .5	101.9	102.3
Do, new (37½)	85.2	u .6	85.8	86.3
Ishikawajima (50)	82.8	u .8	82.5	82.5
Ishikawajima (25) ...	54.6	u .2	54.7	55.3
Uraga Dock (50)	....	....	133.1	87.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	....	....	103.6	104.3
Hitachi Works (50) ..	75.6	u .1	76.3	76.1
Iwaki Col (50)	30.4	d .6	31.1	31.1
Steel Tube (50)	77.2	u .7	77.5	77.7

Third Section

	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
S. M. R. (50)	67.7	u .4	....	68.0
Japan Fat (50)	63.6	u .5	64.0	63.9
Japan Soda (25)	....	....	30.6	30.9
Japan Oil (50)	82.2	u .4	82.5	82.9
Karafuto Oil (50) ..	50.0	d .2	50.7	51.1
Nichiro Fish (50)	75.2	u .4	75.7	75.3

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5%	106.10	106.10	106.10	106.10
Second 5% ..	106.00	106.05	106.00	106.05
First 4%	102.80	102.85	102.80	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock new.	133.8	134.2	132.8	132.8
N. Y. K., old	111.4	111.4	110.9	110.9
N. Y. K., new	95.1	95.2	94.5	94.5
Kanegafuchi Spin.	153.6	157.8	153.6	157.8
Kanegafuchi, new.	96.1	96.1	95.4	95.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.5	89.7	89.4	89.4
Osaka Stock, new.	74.0	74.5	73.3	73.3
S. M. Railway	67.9	67.9	67.8	67.8
Mitsubishi Heavy.	104.4	104.4	103.9	103.9
Hitachi Works ..	75.5	75.6	75.5	75.6
Japan Steel Tube.	76.9	76.9	76.7	76.7
Japan Oil	82.2	82.3	82.2	82.3
Japan Mining	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6
Manchuria Ind ...	59.5	59.5	59.4	59.4

PENSION INSURANCE FUNDS TO BE USED FOR WELFARE

Promotion for Betterment and Care of Workers to Be Undertaken

The funds withdrawn from the people by the Workers' Pension Insurance will be used for the promotion of the welfare of workers, said Minister of Commerce and Industry Nobusuke Kishi, and Chikatsu Utada, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Insurance Board, at the meeting of the People's Rehabilitation Bank Bill Committee of the House of Representatives, Tuesday.

The speeches made by Minister Kishi and Director Utada, on the use of the money withdrawn from the people through the Workers' Pension Insurance system, were in substance as follows:

"The funds withdrawn from the people through the Pension Insurance system are currently deposited in the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry. Concerning the employment of the funds in question, in view of their nature, they will be used for the promotion of the welfare of workers. The question of the appointment of the committee for the Employment of Workers' Pension Insurance Funds must be studied in conjunction with other interested ministries."

PRICES SUPPORTED IN SILK EXCHANGE

Attention Focused on How Much Export Is Intended For Next Year

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

The coupon system of wearing materials officially gazetted for operation on and after February 1 slackened off business on the spot market more than before during last week, when buyers generally held off, only waiting for developments at the turn of the month and confining themselves to covering current requirements. The prices were supported, but declined ¥5 on Saturday with part of sellers giving way after holding out for days past, white 13/15s., grade D being priced at ¥1,515, white 20/22s., grade A at ¥1,495 and yellow 20/22s., grade A at ¥1,445 on Saturday.

The small business was owing in part to the scarcity of goods suitable for home use, or the common grades; and there was only a stock of the middle and high grades left for sale, except for white 13/15., for which the domestic demand was little. The same stagnation characterized the futures market situation over the week without anything spurring buying, while the speculative fever abated daily. Business was limited to liquidation or carrying over, and the prices fluctuated only within one to three sen daily and between nine to 18 sen over the week.

Arrivals Unimproved

Arrivals were still unimproved last week, and the total for the first and second 10 days of January was 7,424½ bales, consisting of 4,951½ bales at Yokohama and 2,473 bales at Kobe, the former of which fell off 11,104½ bales and the latter 4,997½ bales from the same period of December. This was the result of the New Year's shut-down of reeling, but was to be no longer seen; for news was received last week of the reopening of the mills in every district.

On the other hand, sales to the interior continued active and totaled more than twice as much as the arrivals with 15,977½ bales from both ports, according to the Yokohama Merchants' Guild returns. Consequently, the stocks carried over to the 21st lost 35,083 bales in total, of which 27,366 bales were in Yokohama, including a little over 10,000 bales of export silk. To this export silk being added a quantity held in Kobe, the total estimated was 13,000 bales at the most, which belonged mostly to leading reelers and merchants and were offered but a little for sale at present.

Attention on Export Silk

The people seem to be most interested in the disposition of export silk. Of the existing 15,000 bales of export silk stocks in Yokohama and Kobe, it is reported, the larger portion is high grade white 13/15s., which are unsaleable to the interior and therefore, comparatively very cheap. The reelers being unable to hold the stock much longer before the possible reopening of the export market, seem to be under the urgent necessity of studying and finding out a new means for using 13/15s. in the interior or of asking the Government to exchange 20/22s held for 13/15s.

In connection with the planned production of raw silk for the next silk year, announced recently, a most interesting question is how much output of export silk is intended officially. In a report before the recent general meeting of the Yokohama Exchange Brokers' Guild, the chairman Mr. Sugiyama of the brokers' committee referred to this question and stated that having sounded the official intention, he thought that at least 100,000 bales of export silk might be hoped to be put out of the total of 450,000 bales.

Silk Bourse Necessary

Mr. Sugiyama further eased the attendants by telling them that the Vice-President Mr. Yoshida of the Tosei Kaisha had intimated his view that the existence of the silk bourses was necessary for the development of the raw silk industry.

According to official returns just published, the total production of raw silk in Japan during December, 1941 was 46,560 bales, comprising 39,774 bales of filatures, against which the month's total consumption was 41,292 bales, including 35,646 bales of filatures. In the cumulative total since June last, the production of filatures was 329,694 bales and the consumption of them 236,443 bales, and the latter being subtracted from the former, the balance is 93,000 odd bales, which are said to comprise partly the exports made since June and the weavers' and the brokers' stocks.

25,000 Bales Monthly

As the current silk year's filature production is estimated at 450,000 bales, about 120,000 bales will form the total production for the next five months at the monthly average of 25,000 bales, which are thought rather too small to cover the domestic demand.

At the 20th ordinary general meeting of the Central Raw Silk Association of Japan, held on January 20, a draft memorial to the Government was adopted, proposing the appointment of a commission investigating the condition of production and consumption of fibrous resources in the Southern Pacific countries for the purpose of contributing something toward the success of means to be taken in future for the progress and development of the Japanese raw silk industry.

Hypothec Bank to Meet

The Hypothec Bank of Japan will hold the regular general meeting of shareholders February 10 and submit a plan to maintain the share dividend for the second half of the 1941 business year at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 28
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,105,539
Over Issues	405,539
Deposits	525,474
Loans	572,014

Bill Clearings

January 28
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Balance	61,395	27,533
Bills Cleared	241,061	114,589

Increase of Cotton Cultivation in N. China Advocated Despite Occupation Down South

Increase of the cultivation of raw cotton in North China was emphasized by Lieutenant-General Genshichi Oikawa, Director-General of the China Affairs Board, in answer to an interpellation put by Kunio Morishita, of the Giin Domei, at a budget committee meeting of the House of Representatives Wednesday. Lieutenant-General Oikawa's statement in a stenographic record follows:

"I should like to make an answer to questions concerning raw cotton policy. North China is much suited to raw cotton cultivation. It was not until 1937 that the increase of cotton production was first formulated. Since that time the enterprise has been kept on actively. The goal of production increase by 1946 is 10,000,000 piculs in 30,000,000 chobu. Concerted efforts are being made by military and private circles for the attainment of the objective.

"Production for 1941 is estimated at about 3,000,000 piculs, of which 2,300,000 piculs have been placed on the market. In the area under cultivation a gain of 25 per cent was realized over the year before and a 18 per cent increase was made in production. Doubts are expressed in some quarters as to the need for production increase in North China, now that this country has occupied southern areas.

"Of course, Japan is contemplating the production of raw cotton in the southern regions, but the North China production should not be neglected under any circumstances, considering natural conditions, regional dimensions and historical background. As a result, the cotton cultivation enterprise in North China must be further encouraged."

ISHIHARA INDUSTRY IN SOUTH TO EXPAND

President to See Army Officials In Malaya for Further Developing of Resources

With a view to further developing natural resources in the southern regions, which are now urgently needed for carrying out the industrial productivity expansion campaign, the Ishihara Industry and Transport Company has recently decided to expand its structure after consultation with the authorities concerned, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Koishiro Ishihara, president of the company, will shortly visit the Malay Peninsula to make necessary arrangements with the Army authorities.

The urgent development of iron ore, bauxite and other mining deposits in Malaya, the Philippines and other areas in the southwestern Pacific, is the most important matter concerned in the new setup. The Government is expected to give further aid to the Ishihara concern in conformity with its policy of encouraging those industrialists who have experience in the development of resources, to advance to the southern regions.

Important Terms

The salient points in the reorganization plan of the Ishihara Industry and Transport Company are:

1. The enterprise department will be transferred from the head office in Osaka to the Tokyo branch. Through the expansion of this department, a Ishihara Industry Overseas Enterprise Headquarters, consisting of five departments, namely, the Malaya, Philippines, Hainan Island, Planning and Technical will be newly established.

2. Emphasis will be placed on the development of iron, tin and bauxite mines in Malaya, and iron, copper manganese, nickel and chrome ores in the Philippines.

3. Expansion of the Ishihara Heavy Metal Research Laboratory for conducting analyses on contents of ores.

Reorganizing of Mines

4. Mines in this country owned by the company will be reorganized into independent entities in accordance with the company's "autonomy policy," although their relations with their head office will be maintained. The headquarters for overseas enterprise, shortly to be established in Tokyo, will be located in the Tonichi Hall, Marunouchi, and will be independent of the supervision of the Tokyo branch. The management of the Yokkaichi Refinery will remain unchanged.

During his sojourn in the Malay Peninsula, Mr. Ishihara will confer with Japanese Army leaders over such problems as importance of developing different kinds of mines, and supply of technicians, labor, materials, and funds, etc.

PEOPLE MAY TASTE FRUITS OF VICTORY

Farm Chief Ino Wants Rubber, Sugar and Other Products Of South Imported

We wish to see rubber, sugar, fertilizer and other products of the extensive regions now under Japanese control brought over to give the people some taste of victory, said Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Hiroya Ino, Tuesday, at the general meeting of the budget committee at the House of Representatives. The Minister's speech in substance follows:

Too Much Expectation Bad

"People must be warned against expecting that vast resources of the occupied regions in the southwestern Pacific can imported to this country in the immediate future, since the current limitation in shipping bottoms and other obstacles stand in the way of early realization of such schemes. However, we are greatly desirous of giving the people a full taste of the joys of victory through more abundant supply of goods, and are busy making plans.

"We have been discussing with the Commerce and Industry Minister the production of rubber heeled tabi as soon as gum can be shipped to our shores from the South. Priorities in its distribution will be given to farmers and workers in mines. We hope they will come to feel the glorious achievement of the Imperial Forces.

More Sugar Coming

"We are also planning the importation, in the near future, of Taiwan sugar in ships captured from the enemy, thanks to the kind cooperation of the military authorities.

"The prospects for the importation of rock phosphate which had hitherto been owned by British and American interests is also under contemplation, and although its arrival may not be in time for the spring fertilizing period, effort will be made to have some of it available in autumn."

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KAYA ASSERTS GOLD TO CONTINUE ROLE

To Be Used in Foreign Exchange Transactions; Production Boost Decided

"The economic strength of a nation and not gold backs the purchasing power of money and bank notes but the precious metal is still necessary in foreign exchange transactions with non-co-prosperity spheres," declared Finance Minister Okinori Kaya Tuesday at the House of Representatives. Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi emphasized in his Diet speech the same day that the Government will stick to the policy of encouraging gold production.

Such declarations by the two Ministers are thought to show the attitude of the Japanese Government toward the gold problem which has been attracting the world's attention since Dr. Walter Funk, German Minister of Economic Affairs, denied the role of gold as a medium of exchange. Finance Minister Kaya made the speech at the Committee for the bill governing the Bank of Japan, in explaining the managed currency system which will be adopted by the Bank of Japan.

Money for Buying

"Money is not valuable because its purchasing power is backed by gold but because necessary commodities and labor can be obtained in exchange for it, at any time and place," claimed the Minister, continuing:

"Since the China Affair broke out in 1937, I have felt the necessity to abolish the gold standard and to adopt the managed currency system. I made up my mind to apply the long-pending system to the issuance of the Bank of Japan notes, on the belief that the change of the monetary system will not bring social and economic uncertainty. Although gold is not necessary in commercial transactions with countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the balance of foreign exchanges with other countries will be settled through the transfer of gold."

Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi's speech follows:

Gold View Unchanged

"There are some economic leaders who entertain doubts regarding the future of gold because of the recent suspension of trade relations with the Anglo-American bloc. The Government's view regarding the importance of gold, however, will remain unchanged and the value of gold will not be affected by the projected reorganization of the Bank of Japan and the amendment of the bank note issuance method.

"Although payment by gold may not be made for trade in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we will most likely use gold as a means of international settlement with other blocs.

"The Government, therefore, will encourage the production of gold and the plan to produce ¥200,000,000 worth of gold in Chosen and Japan proper will be maintained."

Gold to Plague U.S.

Meanwhile the importance of gold as a medium of exchange was denied by Ludwig Count Schwerin von Krosigk, German Minister of Finance, and Count Paolo Thaon di Revel, Italian Minister of Finance, in their speeches at the dinner party held last Sunday at Milan, Italy. They pointed out that gold would become the most serious problem of the United States after the current world conflict is settled.

The Italian Minister predicted that the United States will fall into an economic abyss after the restoration of world peace, saying that America will be compelled to devaluate gold stocks if the White House leaders intend to enable gold to function as the reserves of currency.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.8	— .90
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.5	— .40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	95.4	— .40
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.55	— .05
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.10	same

Fukuhara to New Job

Kenji Fukuhara, former chief of the first department of the Aviation Bureau of the Communications Ministry, will shortly enter the Yamashita Steamship Company as managing director. Mr. Fukuhara left the Communications Ministry soon after he was appointed director of the Osaka Customs House late last year.

New Metals Firm Meets

The inaugural meeting of the Japan Metals Distribution Company, through which copper, lead, tin and other minerals are to be distributed on a unified control basis was held Monday at the Yayesu Building, Marunouchi. Baron Bunkichi Ito was elected president of the new firm.

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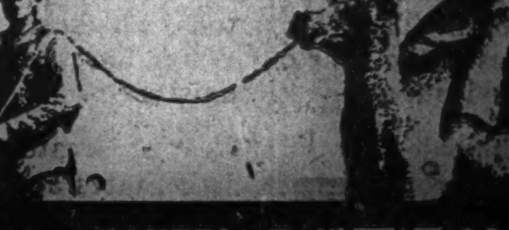

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1942

Warning to the French Government Authorities and People in East Asia

On the very day Japan declared war on the United States and Britain on December 8, the government authorities of French Indo-China pledged the full measure of their cooperation to Japan in connection with the War of Greater East Asia. Their pledge came in the form of a military pact based on the Franco-Japanese Agreement for the Joint Defense of French Indo-China, concluded between the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Force and the Hanoi Government, in July last year.

French Indo-China and the French Pacific islands are under the rule of the Vichy Government but, since France was defeated by Germany in June, 1940, and the De Gaullist regime was established in London as the puppet of Britain the following month, the picture presented has changed considerably. The puppet regime, in concert with Britain, has been resorting to reckless operations to disturb the French colony in East Asia, in French Southwestern Africa and in the Islands in the Pacific. Agents of the De Gaullist regime especially have been active in Indo-China. This fact was proved by the participation of former Governor-General Catroux of French Indo-China in a plot to overthrow the Vichy influence there. A group of French businessmen at Saigon, working behind Governor-General Catroux, figured most prominently in the plot. They instituted an anti-Japanese movement in the territory.

The venomous hands of Britain and the De Gaullists also were extended to New Caledonia in September of the same year, when London, after instructing the Commonwealth of Australia to send a warship to the New Hebrides, deported the Governor-General there and supported the High Commissioner who sympathized with the De Gaullist regime. Since then Japanese interests there have been placed under pressure. Under the circumstances, the New Hebrides and the French Pacific islands are now under British influence and are aiding the De Gaullist regime.

The activities of the De Gaullists have been stifled since the march of the Japanese troops into French Indo-China in September, 1940. Anti-Japanese movements instituted by the De Gaullists, the Americans and the British in the French territory were suppressed. The conclusion of the Franco-Japanese Agreement for the Joint Defense of French Indo-China in July, last year, resulted in eradicating the De Gaullist activities, at least for the time being. However, when the so-called ABCD encirclement camp under the leadership of the United States and Britain began gathering momentum against Japan, the De Gaullists started to reassert themselves again.

In the French territories other than Indo-China the De Gaullists still hold a firm grip. This situation has not undergone any change since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Vichy Government under date of December 21, last year, appointed Governor-General Jean Decoux of French Indo-China to the higher position of Governor-General of All Pacific French Territories. This was a prompt action of the Vichy Government to meet the new situation following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. By this appointment Governor-General Decoux was vested with authority to rule not only French Indo-China, but New Caledonia and its dependencies, the New Hebrides, as well as the possessions in Oceania and India.

On the assumption of this important post, Governor-General Decoux on December 23, issued a proclamation in which he declared that the French Government at Vichy reserved its absolute authority over the whole territories above-mentioned and that all the French nationals in these territories were bound by duty to owe allegiance to the Vichy Government.

In defiance of this express proclamation of Governor-General Decoux in behalf of the Vichy Government, the De Gaullists' anti-Japanese activities are still going on and are showing no signs of abatement. Those siding with the De Gaullist regime have manifested their reluctance to abide by the great policy of Franco-Japanese cooperation, decided on by the Vichy Government, and are playing the part of puppets on the palm of Britain. Their operations, which are hampering the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, should not be pardoned under any circumstances.

The objective of the War of Greater East Asia is in the overthrow of the United States and Britain. That Japan has no designs at all on any other nations is the oft-repeated declaration of the responsible authorities of the Japanese Government. However, Japan will not condone anyone hostile to this country and who refuses to cooperate with it for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere or who obstructs Japan's military operations. Japan will not hesitate for a moment to stamp out the measures taken by such parties.

If the present situation continues in French Indo-China and in the French territories in the Pacific, Japan will have to adopt necessary steps to eliminate it by having recourse to force. It is well for the French Government authorities and people in French Indo-China and other French territories to bear in mind the fact that if things come to such a pass, the strenuous efforts of the Vichy Government, of Governor-General Decoux and of other authorities on the spot to maintain the security of French Indo-China and other French territories in coordination with Japan, will be nullified with the result that all French territories in East Asia will face a wholesale collapse. This is the best opportunity for them to reconsider their attitude.

JAPAN'S PRICE CONTROL SYSTEM ADAPTED TO WARTIME ECONOMY

Adjustment of Demand and Supply of Labor Vital Issue In Increasing Productive Efficiency

By KAMEKICHI TAKAHASHI

Part II

From Contemporary Japan, January issue, 1942

Expansion of production does not solely mean quantitative increase, but increased efficiency in the management and operation of factories and of labor as well. The latter is a vital necessity today in the face of tightness in the supply of materials and labor. The country's price control policy should thus be reformed in line with this demand. It is quite obvious that the low price policy must be maintained even in the future, but attempts should at the same time be made to expand the production even by effecting upward revisions of prices.

Under conditions now prevailing, it is certain that such new measures would not cause dislocation of the low price policy. This does not mean to say, however, that the sales prices may be raised as soon as the primary production costs rise. Nor does it signify that the production can be expanded by increased business earnings resulting from price boosting. In the stage Japan is today, there is very little possibility of expanding production by means of swelled earnings.

Expansion of Production

Moreover, such an arrangement would make maintenance of the low price policy impossible. Yet it is impossible to expect any expansion of production should the manufacturers be forced into a position where they are unable to earn the minimum profits necessary to sustain and expand their enterprises. What the writer means to say is that the sales prices may be raised, if necessary, to insure minimum profits for the manufacturers.

In this respect prudent care should be taken in order to avoid a vicious spiral of rising primary production costs and sales price boosting. As one of such measures, the Government has since some time ago adopted the subsidy policy. It also has adopted the pool average price system. The application of this system to the sales prices and adoption of various other technical arrangements are conceivable. The price control measures in Japan hereafter will thus be re-formulated in line with this idea.

It is not difficult to attain smooth operation of wartime economy on the whole, but minor economic activities have thus far been unavoidably left uncontrolled. No effective measure, for instance, has yet been found to restrict the increasing number of cinema frequenters, travelers, and spendings for non-essentials. The only method to deal with these sections has been to absorb the public's floating purchasing power by means of price boosting and increased taxation.

Essential Measure

Herein lies the significance of the recent actions of the Government in effecting a broad and general increase of indirect taxes, raising the railway fares and tobacco prices. To some people increased indirect taxes may appear contradictory to the Government's low price policy, but such is not the case. The indirect tax increase is an essential measure to achieve the primary objective of the price control policy explained in the foregoing.

Turning to the immediate problem of preventing appreciation of the primary production costs of goods, it is quite apparent that this question cannot be solved unless the control of labor is perfected. The primary production cost in the main comprises labor wages and salaries. In the case of the cement industry, for example, the cost of its essential material, limestone, consists largely of labor wages, which is true with the other minerals, including transportation charges. The proportion of labor wages in the primary costs of other products may perhaps be even greater.

Thus it is clear that without perfecting labor control, it would be impossible to prevent commodity prices from rising. Price control has attained the greatest success in Germany, whereas manifold difficulties are being experienced in Britain and the United States, especially in the latter country where commodity prices have been rising rapidly because control of labor is nearly impossible due to opposition from the strongly organized workers.

Step Toward Control

It was with the price-pegging device of September 18, 1939, that Japan took the first step toward the control of wages and other labor conditions. Previously the control of labor wages had been rather conspicuous for its absence. In order to restrain labor wages from rising, it is necessary to prevent living costs from advancing, the greater proportion of which is represented in the cost for farm products. Thus it was after the September 18, 1939, price-pegging decree that the Government's control was extended to certain categories of agricultural produces. However, fresh fish, green vegetables and other perishables advanced drastically in price as they were exempted from the control.

Higher living costs inevitably boost labor wages and ultimately the production costs of goods. To meet such a situation the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry courageously embarked upon the difficult task of controlling the prices of farm products and of perfecting the distributing systems. Admittedly, there are still flaws in the measures and operation methods, but it is discernible that the Government is pushing with unshakable determination its program of regulating the prices and distribution of perishables which formerly had been regarded as virtually impossible.

Problem Dealt With Care

A still more important task has been to adjust and control demand and supply of labor in connection with the question of preventing the rise of the primary production costs and eradicating the evil cause of commodity price advances, briefly discussed in the foregoing. The Government was very cautious in dealing with this problem, but it promulgated on September 12, 1941, the Imperial Ordinance concerning Adjustment of Labor and several other ordinances governing the adjustment of labor, following due consultation with the National General Mobilization Commission.

Under the provisions of these ordinances, permission of the directors of the Vocational Guidance Institutes is required for the employment, discharge or removal of persons of working age. This effectively prevents frequent movements of workers from one place to another witnessed in the past and which caused undue expansion of labor costs to various industrial enterprises. It totally stopped the scrambling among the manufacturers for operatives. This drastic legal arrangement has deprived individuals of the freedom of choosing their fields of activities, but it was the only way left to control the wartime labor situation.

The ordinances further invest the Government with the far-reaching power to requisition workers, if necessary, and to assign them where needed. With these legal measures, the Government is now in a position effectively to restrict labor wage advances. The Government is also expected to adopt measures to control wages for day-workers, which had hitherto been uncontrolled. With such a set-up, it is clear that it is no difficult matter to avoid advances of primary production costs, which had hitherto been found difficult to control.

Positive Measures Needed

All the aforementioned labor control measures are of rather negative characters, however, and inadequate by themselves to solve the prevailing industrial conditions. In other words, more positive measures are needed to increase labor efficiency. In this respect, the existing system to keep labor wages low on a general basis should be replaced by a new system whereunder compensations are increased in proportion with working efficiency.

At the same time it is important to institute such devices as would place workers in proper places. It may be said that Japan has emerged from a period of negative labor control into a new one, requiring positive labor wage control measures aimed to increase the workers' efficiency.

The same is also true in the case of price control as a whole. The price control system today should not be operated simply to prevent price advances as hitherto, but new arrangements must be made to increase productive efficiency, to enable the manufacturers to produce better goods at proper costs and to achieve a smooth flow of appropriate goods to places where needed. The position of the commodity price control in Japan at present varies widely from what it was a few years ago.

(The End)

Publications Received

Sozo (Creation), a monthly magazine, Vol. 12, No. 2, February, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozo-sha, Tokyo. Presenting articles of timely interest, the outstanding features are: the Second Creation of the World, the Greater East Asia Operations and Results, the Starting Point of the Greater East Asia War, the War of Greater East Asia and Japanese Culture, and the Tale of Japanese Pioneering in the Southward Advance.

Shisei Shuho; a weekly report on city administration, No. 144 dated January 24, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Municipal Government. The leading articles: the Metal Reclaiming Campaign and Its Measures.

Gaiko (Diplomacy); a publication issued three times a month, No. 509 dated January 21, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Shimbun-sha, Tokyo. The Meaning of the New Operations in the Netherlands East Indies is the title of the leading article.

The World's Turning Point and the Outlook of Japan

Axis Powers Fighting to Establish New Order in History's Unprecedented Campaign

By Dr. M. MATSUDA

Former Ambassador to Rome

How to keep peaceful international relations is the chief question that has occupied the thoughts of statesmen and politicians through all ages. Thinkers and political critics have contributed much to the adjustment of complicated international problems and by knowledge based on surveys of various historical events have made deductions therefrom.

After a long period of time and as the result of a considerable accumulation of important historic facts some distinctive features and tendencies of an age can be gathered and some suggestions applicable to individual cases for the present and future can be deducted. Yet it is hardly possible to decide if those suggestions and conclusions which are deducted can hold good in the future. One thing that we can safely judge from history is that one system can never rule human society permanently without undergoing change.

From the 15th to the 16th century is generally considered the period when separate and individual states or nations became established on the European continent. In the early history of these states Papal power held an important place in government affairs but gradually this influence has declined until the establishment of the present day diplomacy originated in northern Italy. Various negotiations among the cities of northern Italy after the 12th century may really be considered the origin of this present diplomacy. After two centuries, diplomatic relations among the countries of western Europe gradually developed.

Today's Vital Question

Countries of the world, nowadays, have, for the most part, adopted the form of government developed in western Europe, and there are at present about 60 separate states of various sizes throughout the world. How to adjust the relationships of these countries smoothly is an important question of the present time.

In the history of the European Continent, the Napoleonic wars which extended over the whole of Europe in the latter part of the 18th century were somehow brought to an end at the beginning of the 19th century, but it was not an easy task to carry out the post-war undertaking to settle internal agitation tranquilly on the one hand, and to readjust the international relations on the other. In other words, it was a difficult problem to establish a new order in Europe. Starting in 1815, it took many years to realize a peace measure by means of a so-called balance of power.

This balance of power was somewhat agitated in 1871 by the Franco-Prussian War when Prussia, unifying the German States, took an important place among the nations of England, France, Austria and Russia and established itself as the leading military country in Europe. With Italy subsequently grown into power in western Europe, the peace in Europe after the Franco-Prussian War was kept by the complicated combination of national powers in the form of an alliance or entente, and peace thus maintained was the so-called armed peace. Although it was peace under armed structure, it was kept for the longest period, generally speaking, that Europe ever had.

The First World War

At the beginning of the 20th century, however, the balance of power among European countries came to an end, and the first World War broke out. This demonstrates the fact, as aforementioned, that one system cannot maintain its control over society forever. Those who were accustomed to the social system of those days and didn't care to deliberate upon changes of the times, must have thought that the war taking place at that time in Europe would end in the way they had experienced hitherto, and that the same social structure they had enjoyed until then would somehow be restored after the war. They were not to blame for having thought so. But the war was protracted and developed on a world-wide scale. It finally came to an end when after a few years Germany began to crumble internally.

To stabilize a new world order a new set-up was established in the form of the League of Nations. At the beginning of the war nobody entertained a definite idea that such a league would be organized after the war. It was during the course of war that its world-wide significance became clear. In other words, while the origin of the war was a struggle for supremacy between the European Powers it necessitated a special arrangement characterized by the trend of the times to keep the post-war situation well in hand.

Measures Discussed

From the present day point of view, it may seem that the aim of the League of Nations was too idealistic, and yet we cannot disregard the fact that even prior to the war a strong trend of thought for preserving peace was prevailing in Europe and America. It was also evident in those days that various measures were actually being discussed among scholars and the authorities concerned, in an effort to have international conflicts settled by peaceful means.

It is also certain that such a tendency was accelerated by the development of international law germinated in the 16th century to regulate international affairs. Here, we cannot overlook the fact that the study or inquiry made behind war by thinkers and political critics, strikingly reflects itself upon the age newly created after the war.

The League of Nations was a new organization established by the Peace Treaty at Versailles in 1919, as a safeguard against future wars. Its main aims were the prevention of wars by means of armament restriction and peaceful settlement of international disputes. Later, it went so far as to have an anti-War Pact concluded among a considerable number of states. As time went on, however, it became clear that all these plans were too difficult to carry out in their original aims.

Locarno Treaty Denounced

In the meantime, the Hitler regime came into being in Germany in January, 1933, and declared the denunciation of the Locarno Treaty in March, 1936, and enforced the fortification of the Rhineland again. In May of the same year, Italy, on the other hand, suppressed Ethiopia at the risk of the League's condemnation.

Thus the organization established immediately after the Great War for maintenance of world peace seems to have almost lost its raison d'etre. Although the Manchurian Affair that broke out as the result of the clash between the Japanese and Chinese troops stationed at Liuchiakou on September 18, 1931, also became a target of severe criticism by the League, they could not take adequate steps to have the conflict settled amicably, and the matter was solved in an entirely different way.

With a new rising spirit, Manchoukuo since then has steadily exerted itself to accomplish its independence in close cooperation with Japan. Japan notified the League of Nations of its withdrawal from the League, on March 27, 1933, to take effect two years later on March 27, 1935, according to the Covenant of the League. With the subsequent withdrawal of two more influential members, Germany and Italy, the League lost its authority completely. The present European war originated from the German campaign in Poland in September, 1939, and so we can see that peace in Europe was somehow maintained for about 20 years after the formation of the League of Nations. Thus, various suggestions for the future can be learned by the fact that the peace thus kept was swept away by the second Great War.

State System Classified

According to Professor Frederick L. Schumann's "Introduction to the Western State System," the state system of western Europe is definitely classified into four stages, namely, feudalism, absolute monarchism, ascendency of the bourgeoisie and that of the present time which is characterized by challenges of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Our times have not yet been able to do away with past conventionalities; capitalism is still in power; democracy has transformed itself into autocracy and despotism; and Imperialism is still continuing rampant in quite a wide range. Professor Schumann states that one thing clearly seen under such a complicated situation in the world, is an effort to form some new international ligament by which the existence of all nations can be secure.

Construction of a new international set-up after the collapse of the League of Nations is the zealous aspiration of all nations. The democracies' camp which the United States and Great Britain are now elaborately trying to fortify is not essentially to keep up democracy in its real sense. It is self-explanatory if we see the fact that the Roosevelt regime has strikingly changed in nature to autocracy. It is a conventional way of thinking to regard this as a temporary measure taken in a wartime situation. As a matter of fact, the United States went ahead to meddle with the present European war when it broke out under the mask of neutrality.

U.S. Violates Law

With the Lease-Lend war material supply to the democracies, they went as far as to give aid to the Soviet and Chiang regimes, declaring that they were safeguarding democracy. Such an act can be well compared with that of the cat that shuts its eyes while it steals cream. Furthermore, America finally ventured to exert economic pressure upon Japan. These acts committed by the United States clearly violate the convenant of international law. Although the United States may regard the economic pressure on Japan as a peaceful means, any economic measure that endangers the existence of another country can no longer be considered peaceful.

After the persevering efforts made in the Japanese-American negotiations continued since last April, Japan could not but see that the idea behind the attitude of the United States in close collusion with Great Britain and other countries, was, in the end, to issue a war challenge. Japan at last declared war on the United States and Great Britain on December 8 last year. The situation which compelled Japan to take this step is graciously pointed out in the Imperial Rescript granted to the people on the same day as follows:

"These two powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire."

Fails to Show Sincerity

The economic pressure exerted upon another country, menacing its existence is nothing but hostility, as already pointed out, and in this sense Japan and the United States were already belligerant nations as a matter of fact when they severed economic relations. It was only that Japan did not take strict measures, and it is a matter to be deeply regretted in the diplomatic history of Japan and America that the authorities of the United States failed to show their sincerity and correct their attitude, in spite of the strenuous efforts made by Japan to preserve peace in the Pacific. All the particulars in this connection are traceable from the "Summary of the Japanese-American Negotiations" made public by the Foreign Office.

The fundamental cause of the present conflict is the lack of adequate knowledge on the part of the United States regarding the status quo in East Asia, and they are to blame entirely for having brought the matter to the present end. On the other hand, the present war is the holiest task that has ever been imposed on Japan for the self-existence of the Empire as well as for the maintenance of permanent peace in Greater East Asia, and it goes without saying that not one Japanese will hesitate to go straightforward in the accomplishing of this Herculean task despite all difficulties.

Sole and Great Concern

Japan has been engaging in the China Affair that dates from the Liukouchiao Incident which broke out in July 7, 1937, about two years before the outbreak of the present European war. Satisfactory settlement of the affair has been the sole and great concern of the Japanese Government and people. Japan, accordingly, tried hard not to be involved in the European war, and also to prevent its influence in the East Asiatic situation.

In the Tripartite Treaty between Japan, Germany and Italy signed in Berlin on September 27, 1940, the principal object was that Japan recognize the leading status of Germany and Italy as the leading States in Europe in their undertaking to establish a new order there, while those two Powers recognize Japan as the leader in Greater East Asia in the same enterprise.

The idea that the establishment of a new order in East Asia should be the ultimate objective of the China Affair, was gradually made clear as the hostilities between Japan and the Chiang regime were protracted. Although various measures seemed to have been taken, openly or secretly, either at the outset of the China Affair or later, to have the matter settled locally or somehow satisfactorily, it appears that the conflict itself was destined to develop along the course of changes in the international situation. Looking back upon the course traced heretofore, we cannot but see the influence of the times.

Conception of New Order

It is evident that some uncertainty felt in Europe and America as the result of the League's collapse, is also pervading East Asia. What is being striven for in Europe as well as on the American Continent seems also to be a sort of new structure. It may have to be understood that what is desired by Germany and Italy in Europe happens to be the similar need of Japan in East Asia. Of course, it can't be said that the new order to be established in Greater East Asia is exactly the same as that to be created in Europe. Furthermore, a concrete conception of the new order has not yet been announced by both parties. It is after the settlement of the war with which we are now confronted, that we can get a complete picture of the new order, although the foundation work can be carried on during the course of the war.

With Japan's declaration of war on the United States and Great Britain, the European war has developed into a world war in its true sense, and on account of the high achievement made in the progress of arms, communications, etc., during 24 years since the previous Great War, a war unprecedented in history is being conducted. With the development of war activities, that trend of thought which asks for a new order, breaking down the long established conventionalities, will also appear in those States not actually engaging in the present war, especially on the American Continent. Signs of this are already observed in the Pan-American Conference that is focusing its chief aim on the cooperative defense of the Continent.

Generally speaking, tendencies toward an organic structure built up among countries in adjoining spheres, to stabilize themselves as a whole, are evident, the result of the powerlessness of the League of Nations, which, with too much idealism, united a number of States, of various sizes, without discrimination. Judging from this, it is clear that the China Affair should be concluded by the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

At the same time, it may be said that Japan's war against the United States and Great Britain, although its reasons are for self-existence and self-defense, is a war against all activities that obstruct the healthy growth of a new order in Greater East Asia. But it is, of course, a very difficult task to accomplish this. This must be fully understood. Rome was not built in a day. It is absolutely necessary to firmly prepare for a long protracted war.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany, stated in his speech given on November 25 last year, when the anti-Comintern Pact was renewed for another five years that nobody would be able to hold up the strenuous efforts of Japan then being made in East Asia to establish a new order, and concluded his speech by saying: "It may cost great and tremendous efforts and sacrifices before this goal is reached, but the final victory of the new order is certain."

After less than two weeks, Japan declared war on the United States and Great Britain on December 8, and then on December 11, a new agreement was signed between Japan, Germany and Italy binding themselves to a pledge against separate peace with either the United States or Great Britain, and thus assuring close cooperation among the three for the realization of a righteous new order even after the termination of the war. All these events took place successively in an unbelievably short time, and it tells the stupendous task Japan has undertaken.

HIGH FREQUENCY FOUND VALUABLE IN INDUSTRY

World's Largest Furnace Built In Berlin to Melt Iron

D.N.B.

The term "high frequency" makes one generally think of the radio, wireless telegraphy of similar technical procedures in which weak currents are used. It is less known, however, that high frequency has made inroads into the technique of strong electrical currents, and even gained access to the heavy, the iron industry. The old art of melting iron has been enriched by a new technical procedure which from now on can be applied on a large scale. Iron is hereby melted by currents of high frequency.

The biggest high frequency furnace of the world was recently built by the Allgemeine Elektrizitats-Gesellschaft, Berlin, and has since fulfilled all expectations. Its capacity of 8,000 kg makes it possible to melt three good carloads at a time.

The high frequency of 600 points, used for the furnace, is produced by an independently arranged rotary converter of 1,600 kw. A battery of condensers, which are successively switched on during the melting process, makes it possible to keep the efficiency factor of the installation practically the whole time on the value of 1, and to the electrical net. By watching a number of measuring instruments, a single worker can control the installation.

Flexible Conductions

Water-cooled, flexible conductions lead from the converter to the heating coil of the furnace which is built into its walls. It surrounds the furnace cylinder with a number of coils in the form of a spiral. The current in the heating coil produces induction currents in the charge which heat the ore and finally melt it. The current pulsates in the heating coil with the immense velocity of 600 oscillations per second, and due to the so-called skin effect, a physical quality peculiar to it, it only runs in the outer layer of the cylindrical interior of the furnace. The currents of high frequency are thus producing strong eddies in the liquid charge along the walls of the furnace, which cause a very thorough mixing of the metal.

As a consequence, the quality of the high grade steels, produced in such a furnace, is especially good. As all electrical melting processes, the high frequency furnace is used in the steel industry in order to manufacture steels and steel alloys of the highest quality. Steel alloys, containing nickel, chromium, molybdenum or steels poor in carbon, play an important role in modern industry. High frequency furnaces, particularly of the size described, are useful for the important production of valuable materials, therefore, which have become indispensable for tools and construction parts, exposed to a lot of wear and tear. Another advantage of the high frequency process is its small cost. Compared with arc process furnaces, costs for electrodes are completely done away with.

England Faces Shortage Of Foodstuffs in Winter

D.N.B.

Apprehension is felt in England at the necessity, caused by the lack of shipping space, of making deep inroads into the reserves of foodstuffs during this winter. This can be concluded from a United Press report from London, published by the newspaper La Prensa in Buenos Aires, in which it is stated that the trade with South America will have to be seriously restricted in the course of the next few months because of the growing lack of shipping space.

Transportation of troops and war materials to the various war fronts, the London report states had already caused an extreme shortage of shipping space. La Prensa further declares that official circles in London so far refrain from making any statement on the question whether deliveries to Soviet Russia and to China will also have to be cut down because of the lack of bottoms.

According to the same paper, British authorities are openly admitting, however, that less and less ships can be made available for the transport of foodstuffs. New constructions to be launched in England and in the United States could not possibly improve the situation until spring, and even then it is questionable whether the new ships will not have to be used exclusively for military purposes.

Additional restrictions will have to be placed on trade relations with South America in that case. The fact that England in the course of this winter will probably be forced to use up a large part of its reserves of foodstuffs, also means an exceedingly serious danger. Because of necessities, resulting from the war, the United States has also been forced to withdraw merchant ships from the South American trade.

Pearls of Wisdom

Amiable people, though often subject to imposition in their contact with the world, yet radiate so much of sunshine that they are reflected in all appreciative hearts.—Deulzy.

* * *

He that can only boast of a distinguished lineage, boasts of that which does not belong to himself; but he that lives worthily of it is always held in the highest honor.—Junius.

* * *

The greatest remedy for anger is delay.—Seneca

* * *

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of man; labor sharpens the appetite, and temperance prevents from indulging to excess.—Rousseau.

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DIET UNANIMOUSLY SANCTIONS ¥18,000,000,000 WAR BUDGET AS PEERS ALSO OFFER ASSENT

Both Houses Solidly Back Huge Expenditures to Carry on Greater East Asia War—Other Bills Now Under Study

SINCERE COOPERATION OF MEMBERS NOTED

The supplementary war expenditure budget amounting to ¥18,000,000,000 was approved by the Imperial Diet this morning as the House of Peers at its plenary session, opened at 10 a.m., unanimously adopted the bills authorizing the budget war expenditure which were passed by its Budget Committee Wednesday. The House of Representatives had already given its approval to the supplementary war expenditure budget.

Also the bills for the revision of the Civil Code, the revision of the Immovable Property Registration Law and the Wartime Accounting Law which were already examined by respective committees were approved by the House of Peers this morning. The Upper House committee on national mobilization also held its session at 10 a.m.

The House of Representatives' sessions of its budget, rice supply, southern development, Bank of Japan and national physical training committees opened at 10 a.m. this morning. At the Budget Committee meeting of the Lower House, Kenzo Matsumura, chairman of the Budget Committee, was scheduled to question Premier General Hideki Tojo on the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Since the organization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, there had arisen various problems between the Government and the Imperial Diet and particularly at the 77th Diet session, considerable discussion developed over the question. Yet there has been a desire on the part of the Diet members to have various matters concerning the Imperial Rule Assistance Association clarified by the Government. Upon consultation with various factions in the Lower House, it was decided that Chairman Matsumura of the Budget Committee would question the Premier at today's session of the Budget Committee.

In the afternoon, the plenary session of the House of Representatives will be opened and 20 bills referred to the House by the House of Peers will be presented. Also the bill for China Affair bond issue and 14 other bills are expected to be approved at the plenary session this afternoon.

Cooperation Marked

The passage of the supplementary war expenditure budget by the Diet particularly signifies the sincere cooperation of its members with the Government in speedily studying and approving Government bills. The number of interpellators was voluntarily limited, and even before the reopening of the session on January 26, the members began the study of various important bills.

The bills for the supplementary war expenditure budget were at first submitted to the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on January 26, and in three days the Diet completed the examinations of the bills and approved them. The bills were then unanimously passed by the House of Representatives at its plenary session held on January 27, or the day after the first examination of the bills by the Budget Committee.

The Upper House Budget Committee approved the bills on January 28, the day after they were referred to the House by the Lower House. This morning the House of Peers approved the entire bills for the supplementary war expenditure budget. Thus, it took only three days for the Diet to approve the huge supplementary war budget of ¥18,000,000,000.

Election April 30

The general election of the members of the House of Representatives will be held on April 30, according to a statement made by Home Vice-Minister Michio Yuzawa at the Budget Committee session of the House of Representatives Wednesday in reply to interpellation by Jinshiro Ikemoto.

The terms of the present members of the Lower House expire on April 29, and the election must be held between from April 30 and May 4. But in order that no inconveniences should be caused under whatever circumstances, the Government is believed to have decided to hold the general election on April 30.

GAS RATION MADE TIGHTER

Spain Adds More Restrictions to Valuable Fuel

Transocean

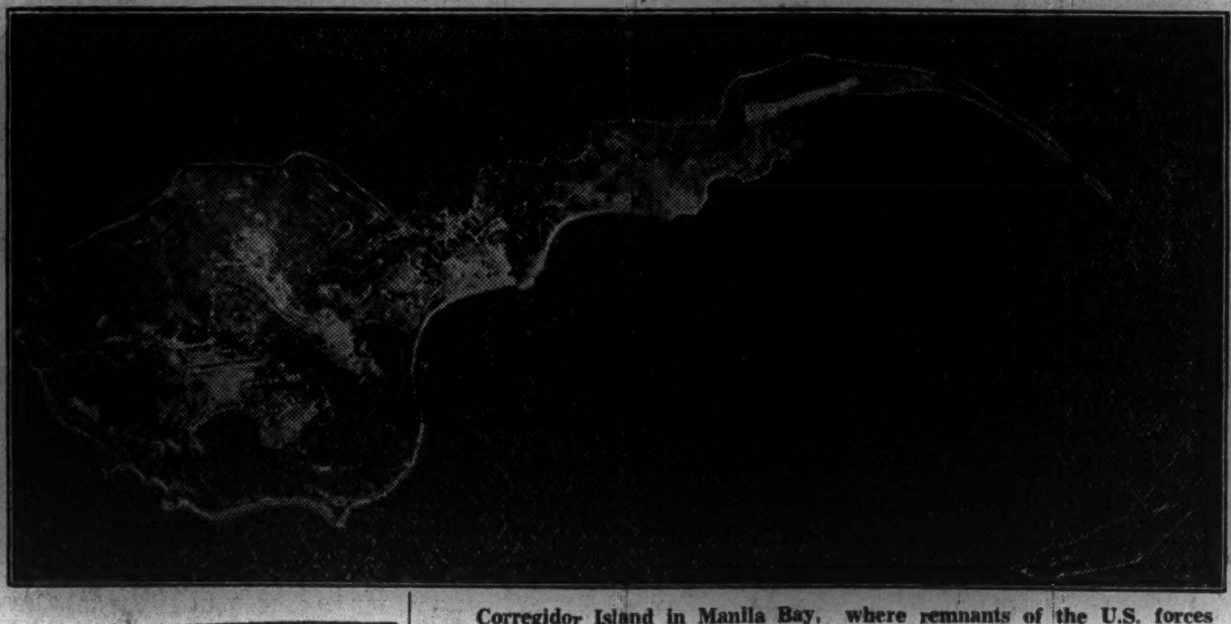
MADRID, January 21.—Additional restrictions on gasoline consumption in Spain were announced by the Fuel Commissioner last night.

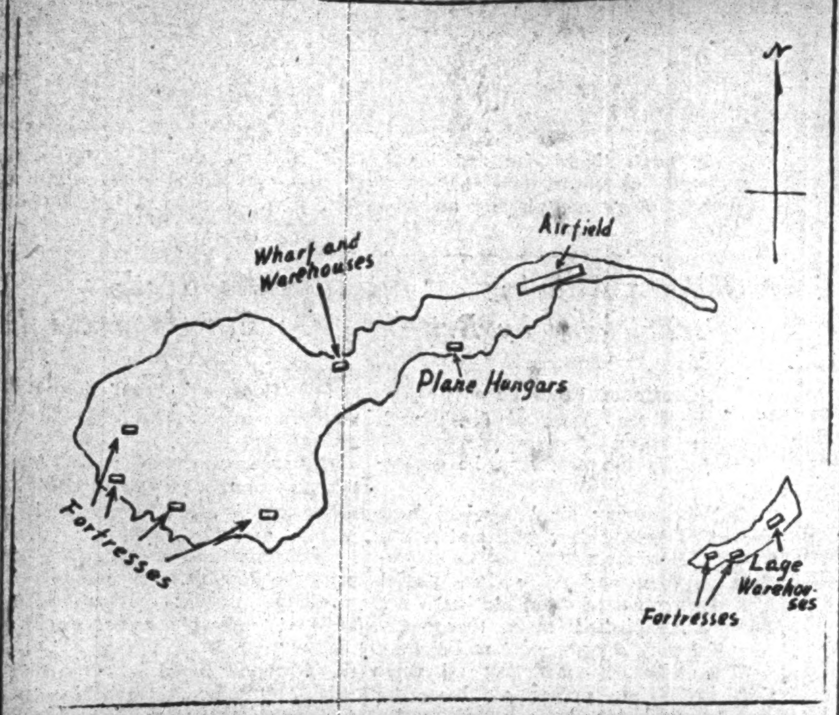
The Commissioner requested the Spanish people to realize the necessity of this measure caused by irregular oil deliveries from the United States on account of the Pacific war.

Details of this new measure have not yet been announced, but it is expected that gasoline supplies for private cars will be stopped altogether.

The present allotment is already small, permitting even small cars to travel not more than 200 kilometers per month.

Last Enemy Foothold on Islands





Corregidor Island in Manila Bay, where remnants of the U.S. forces in the Philippines are putting up their last futile resistance. Left: A map of the island showing main sectors now under heavy Japanese pounding.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH WAS FUNERAL CHANT

Wilhelmstrasse Spokesman Says Premier's Address Is Reassuring to Germany

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 28.—Premier Churchill's speech on Tuesday was the "funeral chant of the British Empire's grave digger" said the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman during his press conference on Wednesday. "This speech can only strengthen us in our determination to eliminate the British Empire definitely."

It is pointed out that Berlin has no doubt that Mr. Churchill will get his vote of confidence in the House of Commons. The spokesman declared, however, that it was immaterial from the German point of view whether the present prime minister would remain in office or leave. Mr. Churchill's refusal to make Cabinet changes could not be considered as a proof of strength but rather as a sign of weakness typical for that gambler who conducted a policy that had no future and who was hence resorting to the most desperate actions.

In the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse the entire speech was marked by a vagueness and strange attempts, difficult to understand, of justifying the serious new defeats that Britain is suffering at the present moment. This was particularly true for Mr. Churchill's attempts of excusing the defeats in East Asia by claiming that the Japanese counter-actions were "unreasonable" and on which London did not count and hence was not prepared.

"Our soldiers are not afraid of the vote of confidence which Mr. Churchill may be getting," the spokesman stated. "Mr. Churchill's speech confirmed that the British Empire is shaken. We are all the more determined to come out for the final round in order to inflict a definite blow on this Empire."

REICH AIR ACE HONORED

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 28.—The Fuehrer conferred upon Colonel Galland the well-known German air ace, the highest decoration for valor in action, the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords and Diamonds. Colonel Galland is the second officer of the German armed forces upon whom this highest decoration for valor in action has been conferred during the present war.

The first German officer to receive this decoration was the late Colonel Werner Moelders who lost his life in a plane crash some time ago. Colonel Galland has recently been appointed Inspector of the Pursuit Planes of the German Air Force, which post had been held previously by the late Colonel Moelders. Colonel Galland shot down 94 enemy planes, most of them British.

EIRE CHIEF OBJECTS TO U.S. TROOP MOVE

North Ireland Landing Protested—Roosevelt Refuses Information on Purpose

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 28.—Eire's Premier De Valera has protested against the landing of American troops in Northern Ireland because of the fact that Eire had not been consulted on the move.

In his statement, De Valera declared that the British, 20 years ago, had divided Ireland against the explicit wishes of the Irish population. When America entered the last World War, President Wilson announced that the United States was determined to fight for democracy and the right of nations to self-determination. The Irish people therefore acted upon Wilson's words and declared their independence in 1918. He stressed that the division of the Irish nation had been one of the most cruel acts ever committed against any people. This division of Ireland had in no way been different to the frequent Polish divisions.

He emphasized that the misgivings resulting from the division of his people had not been less than those proclaimed by Abraham Lincoln with regard to a division of the United States which caused one of the most embittered civil wars in history. Premier De Valera concluded his statement as follows: "We have no hostile feelings toward America and we do not desire to be dragged into war against them."

Evasive on Troop Move

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 27.—In a press conference at the White House today, President Roosevelt steadfastly refused to answer persistent questions concerning the purpose and size of the American expeditionary force sent recently to Northern Ireland, a dispatch from Washington received here revealed.

By way of parrying questions, the President said that from six to 10 expeditionary forces now have been dispatched to territories outside the United States, and somewhat meaningly suggested that journalists were at liberty to choose where those forces have been sent, the report said.

The President also revealed that the United States is sending all possible help to the southwest Pacific.

No More Light Cars

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 21.—Production in the United States of all passenger cars and light trucks, regardless whether they are for private or military use or for exports, will be discontinued as from February 1, it was announced in Washington yesterday, according to reports received here today. One hundred and thirty thousand cars requisitioned recently by the American Government will be kept for military purposes only, it was stated.

AUSTRALIA READIES FOR JAPANESE RAID

Bismarck Landing Brings Danger From Planes Nearer—Blackouts Planned

PEOPLE SEEN FRIGHTENED

Canberra Is Indignant as Premier Winston Churchill Fails To Send Assistance

Domei

SAIGON, January 28.—Australia will immediately undergo intensive blackout drills in order to prepare against possible air raids, Francis Ford, Australian Deputy Prime Minister, has announced, according to a Melbourne report received here today.

With the Japanese firmly entrenched in the Bismark Archipelago, the danger of air raids has become closer than ever before, Mr. Ford said, adding that the cities in Australia must not be like Singapore, which was brightly lighted up during Japanese air raids.

The blackout practice will drill Australian communities to change "from brownout to blackout at a moment's notice," while special observers in Royal Australian Air Force planes will note the effects of the blackout, he revealed.

Australians Angered

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, January 28.—Australia is now in utter consternation as Japanese Forces have landed on New Britain and New Ireland. War Secretary Ford is reported to have urged the entire people of Australia to take their respective posts for defense. Volunteer corps and vigilance bodies have been issued uniforms of the regular army and factories have been ordered to operate without holidays.

The Melbourne correspondent of the Daily Mail, London, reports that it is difficult to defend Australia because of the long coastline and limited defense facilities. The Daily Express correspondent also reports that the people are in serious distress. A report reaching here from Melbourne, on January 24, said that the war development has made the Australian Government desperate, and public anger against the British Government is

(Continued on Page 2)

NISHIHARA ATTACKS TRICKERY BY BRITISH

Japanese Airmen's Brave Activities in Malaya Are Outlined

SINGAPORE WATERS MINED

British Troops Completely Demolish Air Bases in Peninsula Before Fleeing

Outrageous and atrocious acts committed by the retreating British forces in Malaya in an attempt to kill Japanese soldiers were flagrantly attacked by Major Masaru Nishihara of the Imperial Aviation Headquarters, who recently returned to the capital from a two weeks' tour of inspection of the southern battlefield.

A graphic account of the Japanese airmen's activities as given to an Asahi reporter in an interview on January 28 reveals that among the enemy's henious acts were explosives planted everywhere in deserted air bases so that an innocent looking object was death to any soldier who touched it.

Golf Ball Explodes

"On one occasion," he said, "we found a golf ball lying neglected in the middle of an airfield. When one of our men tried to pick it up, a cunningly laid mine close by exploded. On ascertaining the cause, we found the fuse was connected with the ball."

"On another occasion, one of the soldiers stepped on a wooden pole lying on the ground and narrowly escaped being shot to death as some hidden device inside the pole released a bullet. Fortunately, however, the bullet only pierced the man's leg.

"Then too, there was the case at a certain airdrome, where water hoses were laid on the ground. When a soldier pulled out something black stuffed in the hose, he was hit by a dynamite stick which was hidden inside.

"There was no end to all the crafty tricks the enemy employed to trouble us. Hand grenades fell down from above when doors were opened suddenly and dynamite exploded when innocent looking earthern pipes were rolled over. Literally, all the deserted

(Continued on Page 2)

News of Missing Pro-Japanese Sultan Anxiously Waited by Johore Royalty

The royal family of Johore is frantic with despair at the disappearance of Sultan Ibrahim, head of the ruling house, and searching parties are hunting high and low for the missing Sultan, reports the Asahi in an article on January 29.

While questing for news of the missing ruler of Johore, a special correspondent of the Asahi met one Captain Ahmadha, who is Captain of the Hunt in the Sultan's service, at Kluang. Captain Ahmadha is the greatest hunter in the State, and leads a gallant band of native hunters a hundred strong. Capturing elephants or tigers is child's play to this valiant Captain of the Hunt.

"Can you tell me where Sultan Ibrahim is now?" asked the Asahi newsman.

"The Sultan should be in Johore, but perhaps he may have crossed over to Singapore. His non-appearance is a constant source of worry to us," said the Captain with a deep furrow on his weather-beaten brow.

Ninety per cent of the Japanese capital invested in Malaya lies in Johore. This was due to the Sultan's magnanimity, for the Sultan was extremely pro-Japanese, and insisted on giving almost all mining and plantation rights to the Japanese in spite of opposition from the British authorities. For this reason the British military police had always kept a vigilant eye on the Sultan. His disappearance at this critical stage in the history of the State was, therefore, fraught with sinister meaning to his subjects.

Captain Ahmadha, who had been on intimate terms with his Sovereign, was especially worried.

"I have many friends in Japan," said the Captain, "foremost among them is Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, who accompanied me on a tiger hunt some time ago. Here, look at this photograph. That was taken in 1927, and shows the Marquis and me with the six elephants that we shot in the jungle near Batu Pahat. We have been on very friendly terms since then." And the Captain smiled reminiscently, as he turned over the pages of a small album.

"You know Koichiro Ishihara, I presume?" added the Captain. "Well, he is a good friend of mine too. I have known him for about 25 years. He often invited me to his mines at Sri Medan, or to his rubber estates at Kulai and other places."

At this point there was an interruption in the form of another guest. This was none other than the Captain's nephew, Saleh bin Wantik. Saleh was the brother of Bachi bin Wantik who had taught Malay at the Osaka Foreign Language School many years ago. Bachi had also been noted for his pro-Japanese feelings, and with the outbreak of the war he had been arrested by the British authorities. His arrest, together with the mysterious disappearance of the Sultan, is making the Captain's family frantic with anxiety.

JAPANESE AT RENGAM AS SINGAPORE THRUST STEADILY NEARS GOAL

Strategic Town Occupied On Tuesday—British Withdrawing

ONLY FIVE MORE POINTS

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 11:30 a.m., January 29.—On January 27, two Japanese destroyers found off Endau, Eastern coast of Malay Peninsula, the British destroyers Thanet and Vampire that had left Singapore in an attempt to attack Japanese transports, and immediately opened fire on them. In the battle that ensued, two against two, the Thanet was sunk and several of the crew were taken prisoners, while the Vampire escaped. The Japanese destroyers did not receive any damage.

Rengam Occupied

Domei

MALAY FRONT, January 28.—Japanese Forces advancing southward through the central section, after occupying Kluang, along the railway line, smashed the enemy defense line in the neighborhood of Rengam, 20 kilometers southeast of Kluang, at 4:15 p.m. January 27, and completely occupied the town. The forces are still advancing steadily southward.

British forces that had to retreat from Kluang after attempting desperate resistance seem to have given up their defense line entirely. The forces advancing southward along the central railway line are keeping up their rapid onrush, and there are only five key points, Sudenar, Kulai, Salen, Sunai and Kenbas remaining between their position and Johore Bharu.

Rangoon Again Hit

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, January 28.—Japanes air corps raided Rangoon on Januar 27 three times, and in air fights wit British planes downed them al Japanese planes also bombed an ai base north of Rangoon. British force that had been attacked by Japanes Forces, operating with Tavoy as the base, have finally been obliged to giv up Mergui and are now retreating.

No Will to Fight

The Indian soldiers in Malaya a quite willing to surrender to the Imperial Army at the earliest possib chance and generally receive the advance of the Rising Sun flag b throwing away their weapons, th Yomiuri reports today as its speci dispatch from Shanghai.

The report carries the war front experience of Wilhelm Hofmeier, t Transocean correspondent, in t Malay sector, the only foreign w correspondent allowed to join the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the w region. Mr. Hofmeier's account, as reported by the Yomiuri, follows:

"I joined a party of Japanese new papermen, moving south at a certa place in northern Johore, along a hig way lined on both sides with jungle We saw many rifles, tanks and g masks, littered here and there. The articles were left behind by the r treating enemies.

"The heat was simply unbearable enough to render untouchably hot t deserted enemy tanks. I tried to dri one of the tanks, but could not in it very long because of the heat.

"At a certain point we found t emplacement of an enemy anti-aircra gun in the jungle, around which group of Japanese soldiers were bu ly engaged in picking up scatter shrapnel. We also found vario kinds of provisions deserted by t enemy at many places. There we among these provisions, very good fo such as cans of Australian corned be enough to surprise the Japanese so diers who can fight bravely on very luxurious fare. Some of the Imperial soldiers said on finding su luxurious food, 'It is quite natural th

(Continued on Page 2)

Radio Appeal to Quit Useless Resistance Made Filipino Troopers at Corregidor Isle

American Brutalities in 40 Years of Rule Over Islands Pointed Out—Cooperation With Japanese Urged In Repeated Messages

Pointing to the massacres on Corregidor and Samal Islands as well as other similar atrocities during the 40 years of American domination in the Philippines, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Islands made a 20-minute appeal over the radio Wednesday to the Filipino soldiers at Corregidor to surrender and cooperate with the provisional government, according to Domei.

The radio message given in English and Spanish, over the Manila Broadcasting Station, bringing to the minds of the Filipinos the years when the citizens of the Islands lived in terror and fear, stated:

"Have you forgotten the massacre of the Filipinos at Corregidor where the American soldiers killed about 300 Filipino workers employed in the construction of the fortification?

"The atrocity was committed soon after the completion of the fortification from fear that they may give away the secrets of the fortification. Only three of the 300 workers managed to save their lives by plunging into the Manila Bay.

"Twenty years have elapsed since the time of the massacre and you have been oppressed during all this time by the American imperialists.

"If you have any spark of patriotism and pride, you will leave the American camp now and surrender immediately to the Japanese Forces who have come to your rescue.

"According to Norman Angell, a recipient of the Nobel Prize, the acts of atrocity and brutality committed by the Americans in the Philippine Islands far surpass the cruelty by the British in India."

Enemy Being Circled

Asahi Service

BATAAN FRONT, January 18.—Japanese Forces that occupied Balanga, important position on the eastern coast of Bataan Peninsula, have already reached a point south of the city, and are steadily encircling the retreating enemy. With the loss of Balanga, the enemy have lost their sole supply route connecting Balanga on the eastern coast with Bagak on the western coast. Since the occupation of Balanga the situation is developing very favorably for Japanese Forces.

DESCRIPTION GIVEN OF SINGAPORE BASE

First Japanese Settled in Island In 1871; Mitsui Opened Branch in 1893

An interesting triangular aspect of Singapore, from the standpoints of strategy, history and economics, was given by Rear-Admiral Taneji Kyosa, of the Imperial Navy, Teikichi Nomura, 30-year resident of Singapore, and Dr. Kiwata Ide of the South Seas Economic Experimental Bureau, respectively, during an interview with the Yomiuri on January 29. Rear-Admiral Kyosa talks on strategy as follows:

"The fall of Singapore will mean not only the collapse of the ABCD ring, but also of the British Empire. To guard its interests in the East, Great Britain sent Admiral Jellicoe to strengthen the fortifications of Singapore.

"That was, in 1923, and it took 15 years of strenuous labor, and the colossal sum of £15,000,000, to equip the fortifications. In 1938 the King George VI Graving Dock was finished. This dry dock was capable of accommodating 50,000-ton ships. In addition the naval base had four airfields, oil tanks capable of containing 1,000,000 tons of oil, 18-inch guns, and the most complete array of war equipment that any naval base ever had. The Singapore Naval Base was considered one of the four strongest bases in the world, the other three being Gibraltar, Heligoland, and Pearl Harbor.

"Singapore, geographically and strategically, commanded the Australian seas, and Great Britain hoped that this would prevent Japanese expansion southward. Not only this, Britain's possession of Singapore enabled it to exert a subtle threat on India, as well as enabling it to strengthen the defenses of Australia and Burma. Singapore was so important politically and militarily that it became the pivot of the ABCD ring.

"The loss of Singapore will be a fatal blow to both the United States and Britain. It is absolutely useless for them to possess however large a navy if the navy has no base. On the other hand the possession of Singapore, together with the possession of Hongkong, the use of Manila, and control of Borneo, will enable Japan to establish its mastery of the Southwest Pacific. Its supremacy in the air and on the seas will then give it virtual control of the Indian Ocean, which will in turn enable it to cooperate at will with the German and Italian forces in the Mediterranean.

"Thus the fall of Singapore will mark the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the world."

From the historical standpoint Mr. Nomura relates as follows:

"The founder of Singapore, Sir Stamford Raffles, first planted the Union Jack on the island on January 29, 1819. In 1600 the British had already established the East Inda Company in India, and was even then contemplating the economic invasion of China. For this a base was necessary, and Raffles, who at the time was a Government official at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, came forward with the suggestion that

(Continued on Page 2)

LARGER SCOPE SEEN IN GREAT E. ASIA WAR

Not Continuation of European Conflict—Importance Is Greater, Says Critic

There is a mistaken tendency to regard the Greater East Asia War as a continuation of the war in Europe. Some historians seem to think that the history of the world can be changed only by the German-British-Soviet War. If one considers the extent of the Greater East Asia War, embracing as it does the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the fallacy of this viewpoint is obvious.

Such is the opinion of Toyoji Kotake, a critic of international affairs, writing in the February number of the well-known monthly magazine, Kaizo.

The United States and Britain first showed signs of crumbling when Japan began her onslaughts on them. Consider America at present. She is like a crippled child, unable to defend herself, or to send any help to her accomplice, England.

On the other hand, England is in an even more wretched plight than America. Unable to obtain her food and war supplies from America, on whom she had depended so much, England is like a stone rolling downhill. Her lifeline will be cut with the fall of Singapore and the British Empire will be neither British nor an Empire.

Lack of Unity

The failure of Britain and the United States is due to the lack of unity between their military and political aims. In the sphere of economics, they are virtually opposed to each other. The British Empire could exist only when Britain possessed supremacy in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Notwithstanding this, the United States tried to gain mastery over these oceans.

Furthermore, their alliance is not of a permanent nature. For 50 destroyers Britain gave over to the United States several important bases on the Atlantic coast of America and on New Newfoundland. The British-American-Canadian Economic Pact and the American-Canadian Military Pact made Canada the scapegoat. At present, Australia is about to suffer the same fate.

How does England contemplate the payment of the $750,000,000, which she owes America for the material aid she has been receiving from her? England has made part payment in money, which has disappeared into the pockets of the Wall Street financiers, and the rest is to be paid with the British investments in Latin America, India, Southern Asia, Rhodesia, China, the petroleum rights in Southwestern Asia, the tin, iron and rubber rights in Malaya, etc. All these products are vital to the British Empire. When she loses all these, the British Empire will be no more.

Value of Investments

According to the 1930 statistics, the total value of all these investments amounted to £37,260,000 of which 13.3% lay in Australia, 14.5% in India and Ceylon, 7.1% in South Asia, 3.3% in New Zealand 2.9% in Malaya, and 1.2% in China.

Meanwhile, America has been try-

(Continued on Page 2)

LARGER SCOPE SEEN IN GREA E. ASIA WAR

(Continued From Page 1)

ing to oust the British from their position as economic masters of the world, her efforts being made in secret all the time, and step by step she has been succeeding.

This encroachment into the British mastery of world economy was made not only under cover of aiding the British, but of sending supplies to the ports occupied by the British. This latter method is obviously aimed at securing the markets hitherto monopolized by Britain.

The Government of the United States has declared to the American people that the next war will have as its object the improvement of the people's standard of living. In other words, America will launch forth on a war of Imperialism.

To improve the standard of living in America, it will be necessary to increase the rates of industrial production. This in turn will necessitate the need of increased markets abroad. Where else can the United States look for such markets but in the Indian and South Pacific Oceans?

India and Eastern and Southern Asia are the most densely peopled areas in the world. As markets for American goods, they offer immense possibilities. But first, America has to consider the important fact that these lands, or the greater part of them, are under British rule.

Centers of Production

Then again, some of the most vital raw materials for American industries come from the above-mentioned areas. For instance, tungsten is imported from China, Malaya, Australia, and India; hemp from the Philippines; mica from India; quinine from the Dutch East Indies; rubber from Malaya, the East Indies, India, and French Indo-China; silk from Japan and China, and tin from Malaya, China and the East Indies.

With the outbreak of the war in Europe, America's chance arrived, and since then it is significant to note the rapidity with which American enterprises were established in territories hitherto under British control. For instance, in India, two motor companies, namely Ford and General Motors sprang into existence and each is capable of producing 25,000 cars a year. In one aspect, the United States aid to Chungking via the Burma route was another step toward the occupation of British India.

American Imperialism extended to Australia as well. There have been considerable production of war materials, such as rifles, tanks, bombers, fighting planes, transport ships, etc., and none of these could have been produced without American material and American capital.

Increased industrial activity in Australia meant increased American exports of war materials, and increased extension of American capital. The Australians, too, failing to obtain the aid they asked for from the British Government, came to depend more and more on the American Government.

Motor Car Industry Active

Already the Ford and General Motors companies have established factories in Australia, and are producing a vast quantity of armored cars. Thus, it is inevitable that British and American interests in Australia come to a clash sooner or later.

Immediately before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the United States sent war supplies to Australia without informing the British Government about it and since then, negotiations between the Australian and American Governments have been unrevealed to the rest of the world. As a result, the triangular problem among Australia, America and Britain threatens to become more and more complicated.

The War of Greater East Asia tended to bring conditions to a head. America stopped sending aid to England. To British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the stoppage of American aid was a greater blow than the loss of H.M.S. Prince of Wales. All British negotiations with the United States and British policy in the East were based on this reliance on American aid.

Depends on U.S. Aid

India and the Southwestern Pacific possessions form the heart of the British Empire. Their loss would mean the collapse of the Empire. Therefore, to defend these vital areas, Britain had to withdraw from China and prepare her last stand at Singapore. And here it must be noted that Britain depended in great part upon the American Pacific Fleet.

As a gesture, the naval base at Singapore was opened to American battleships. Thus, it is clear that Britain not only depended on American aid for carrying out her European campaigns, but has also depended on her for her defenses in the East.

America had other aims, however, and did not send the aid that Britain expected in the East. Instead, America concentrated her full naval strength on the Pacific islands to strengthen her front-line defenses, and all she sent to Singapore were the ships stationed at Manila, together with a few planes. The British had to send two battleships from their Atlantic Fleet, thus weakening the British defenses in the Atlantic. Britain's policy of keeping her full strength in the Atlantic, leaving the Pacific to be defended by the American Fleet, thus fell to naught.

Allies Given Blow

On the other hand, American policy was to utilize the weakening of the British defenses to bring China and the South Pacific under her own control. But as a result of the present war, both the British and American policies have come to naught.

Britain is reduced to defending her last stronghold in the East, Singapore, and when this fortress falls, she will be in a difficult position to defend India. On the other hand, America is reduced to strengthening the defenses in Australia, for she feels that if Australia, too, comes under Japanese control, her own country will be in danger.

New Day . . . New Friendly Ties

Manila, now under the protection of the Imperial Forces, is rapidly returning to normal life with renewed courage and hope. Old enmities and misconceptions concerning the Japanese have been blown away, along with the fetters of American domination, as the dawn of independence glows in the sky. (Censored by War Ministry)

British Rubber Shares Drop

Transocean

MADRID, January 21.—Reflecting the situation in Malaya, the shares of all British rubber plantations and tin mines in Malaya have registered a sharp decline in the past few days on the London stock exchange, according to a London report.

The shares of several companies have dropped by 40 points, it was reported.

3-Year Savings Donated

Greatly moved by the Imperial Air Force's marvellous feats displayed in the War of Greater East Asia, a 15-year-old native of Saipan Island who is now studying in the Bancho National School, Kojimachi-ku, has donated to the military authorities ¥208.40 which represents his three-year savings, reports a vernacular.

COUNT KANEKO HONORED WITH IMPERIAL PRESENT

Their Majesties Send Basket of Vegetables to Ailing Statesman at Hayama

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress, today, sent a basket of vegetables to Count Kentaro Kaneko, member of the Privy Council, who has been ill at his villa in Hayama since January 25, the Imperial Household Ministry announced today.

The condition of Count Kentaro Kaneko, remained the same at 6 p.m. Wednesday, according to a bulletin released by his physicians, reports Domei.

His temperature at that time was 37.3 degrees, pulse 90 and respiration 19, the bulletin said.

Singer Tokuyama Dies

Tamaki Tokuyama, a popular singer who gained fame for introducing a song of the neighborhood association, passed away at the St. Luke's Medical Center on Wednesday afternoon at the age of 39. He succumbed to blood-poisoning.

3 Chiang Agents Confess

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 21.—Three Chinese, arrested a few days ago at Bangkok, have confessed to having distributed subversive literature by order of the Chungking Government.

Venice Lagoon Frozen

Transocean

MILAN, January 21.—The Venice Lagoon is partly frozen. Several other canals are also frozen. The last time the Venice Lagoon was frozen was in 1929 when Venetians could walk from the mainland to Murano Island on ice.

DESCRIPTION GIVEN OF SINGAPORE BASE

(Continued from Page 1)

Singapore was the ideal spot for such a base.

"Raffles thereupon persuaded the Sultan of Johore, the nominal ruler of the island, to part with it for $600,000. Raffles had to undergo severe opposition and castigation from the home Government, and credit must be given to him for the remarkable foresight that enabled him to persist in the face of such difficulties.

"Raffles relates in his diary how he visited the island of St. Helena, and met Napoleon. To his surprise Napoleon knew more about the South Eastern Asiatic lands than Raffles himself, and the one-time conqueror of Europe told Raffles that the day would come when the Pacific would rule the destines of the nations of the world, and that Singapore was the pivot of the Southwest Pacific. Raffles was so elated that he felt he had met the first real friend in his life.

"The development of Singapore since then was due to its geographical importance and the industry of the Chinese settlers.

"The first Japanese to go to Singapore was Uta Matsuda, who landed on the island in 1871. The Mitsui Bussan Company first opened a branch in Singapore in 1893, and its first manager, Kikusaburo Fukui, had to ride round the town on a one-wheeled bicycle, ringing a bell, to advertise Japanese goods.

"After the first European War, Singapore entered into its rubber age, estates just as there was a rush for gold in the Yukon in Alaska during the nineties."

Dr. Kiwata Ide gives an economic survey of Singapore as follows:

"As a commercial port Singapore is unrivalled in the Southern Pacific, and its incorporation into the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will make the beginning of a newer and better life for the peoples of the East.

"Singapore is called the entrepot of the East. Credit must be given to the British for this, for their efforts in the past have resulted in the assembling at Singapore of all the materials produced in the East. The British also built a large tin-smelting factory in Singapore, which is reputedly the largest in the world. Singapore used to export the largest quantity of tin of all the ports in the world.

Canine Warriors Aid Mop-Up

Through thickly-forested jungles of Malaya, the hunt for enemy remnants continues, and in this work, the four-footed allies of the Imperial Forces are playing an important part. (Censored by War Ministry)

Nishihara Attacks Trickery by British

(Continued From Page 1)

air bases were places of death with explosives going off at every step."

Continuing the narrative, he declared:

"All the enemy air bases had been destroyed before they fled, and it was quite a Herculean task for us to repair all these and make them useful. The destruction of these air bases had been accomplished most thoroughly, and if I may say so, most maliciously.

"The task of converting all these death-traps into proper air bases for the Imperial Air Force rested on the ground-workers of the Air Force, and no praise from me is too high for the competent way they accomplished their task.

Cooperate With Army

"These ground-workers advance together with the Army, and their duty is to make all the air bases utilizable by the Air Force the same day they capture them. The risk to life is considerable, but they work on silently and swiftly.

"There were instances when the ground-workers rolled gasoline drums for 10 to 15 miles so that the airplanes might not suffer from shortage of fuel. Moreover, almost every night the air bases are visited by enemy planes, which appear about the time the ground-workers have finished their work of reconstruction. In military language these enemy planes are called 'guests.'

"These 'guests' know the ins and outs of the air bases and they usually drop incendiary bombs. The ground-workers are prepared, however, for any emergency, and they can take care of themselves and of the air bases.

"The enemy troops are in mortal fear of the Imperial Air Force, and it is amusing to note how some of them will sneak to the air bases at night with no other purpose than to set fire to the supply of gasoline in the air base. Presumably, they want to make sure that the Japanese planes will not have sufficient fuel. They frequently launch night attacks on the airdromes our forces have captured but their missiles are futile because they bomb blindly from a high altitude."

Climate Is Hot

Alluding to the climate, he stated that although the Malay Peninsula is hot, the heat is not damp and oppressive and the shade under the trees is quite cool. But if an airplane is left uncovered under the direct heat of the sun, the temperature inside the cockpit is unbearable as it rises to 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

"What struck me most in the Malay sector is the network of fine roads from north to south," he said. "The roads are lined on both sides with endless stretches of jungles. Insofar as penetrating the jungles in the regions now occupied by our troops is concerned, there is no danger.

"I drove alone in my motor car for about 40 minutes along the road but was not exposed to any danger at all. In this respect these occupied regions differ very much from those in China, for in China guards are always needed by travelers going to an occupied zone for fear of the guerrillas."

Regarding Singapore, he declared the whole fortress is today bristling with numerous firearms in preparation against the Japanese attack. The sea around the island is literally a field of mines but he stated the Japanese Expeditionary Forces are set to meet the enemy's preparedness.

Also Visited Hongkong

Major Nishihara also visited Hongkong in the course of his inspection tour. Regarding the air raids at the former Crown Colony, he said that the Kowloon airfield was continuously bombed for 15 minutes by the Japanese Air Force and the attack was so fierce that no enemy resistance was offered.

Visiting the batteries at the airfield, he said that one reason he found for the weakness of the British, was the fact that all the facilities in the establishments were constructed rather for the comfort of the men stationed there than for the effective use of the equipment.

Australia Readies For Japanese Raid

(Continued From Page 1)

mounting as repeated requests for aid go unheeded.

The recent situation in Australia has also alarmed England and English newspapers, all express despair in regard to the safety of Australia in today's issues. Papers that used to urge the defense of Singapore are now questioning whether it would be possible to defend the stronghold. The Daily Express says that Singapore is the strongest naval base in the world and if it falls, Japan will accomplish the greatest success since the beginning of the world history of war. Since January 20, London quotations on shares of East Asian oil, rubber and mining companies have kept on falling.

The Times correspondent in Malaya reports that British forces cannot stop the advance of Japanese troops, and Singapore can be only defended by its own fortifications. It is reported that while holding off Japanese attacks with its numerous fortresses, they are at the same time depending on reinforcements. However, it is now impossible to send any help there.

Gap Widening

Special to Tokyo Nichi Nichi

BUENOS AIRES, January 27.—According to a report from Melbourne, the gap between Australia and England has been greatly widened with the southern advance of Japanese Forces. Australia is now angry at English promises for help that were never carried out. The English authorities have utterly ignored Australia, failing to send information on the war situation and other important matters. The people in Australia are saying that the news shouted by newsboys on the street give more information than the reports from the English Government. This attitude of the British Government has greatly angered the people. War Secretary Ford and other high officials are openly criticizing the London Government.

The British Government is not sincerely thinking about the Pacific problems, and is not giving any attention to the three Dominions when they are in danger, while mobilizing all materials from the Dominions for the defense of England. Such is the opinion expressed in Australia. The Daily Mirror, Sydney said, "Australia is now given up by England, and we must ask the return of all arms and soldiers we sent for the defense of England."

Shortage of Manpower

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 21.—Shortage of manpower in East Asia has become serious for Great Britain, Sir Earle Page, Australia's special envoy in London, declared in an address before the Royal Empire Society last night.

The Asiatic peoples are no longer willing to sacrifice themselves for Britain's interests, Sir Earle said.

A survey of the history of the present war shows that the strategy of the British Empire was dictated less by the requirements of the situation than by the shortage of manpower at the Empire's disposal, Sir Earle said.

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Japanese at Rengam As Singapore Thrust Steadily Nears Goal

(Continued From Page 1)

the enemy could not hold out very long.'

"There were some remnants of the enemy moving in the jungles but the Imperial Forces did not care very much about them, because they were mostly so dispirited that they had lost all will to fight.

"Suddenly our cars stopped just in the middle of the highway. We presently saw a party of Indian soldiers clad in British uniforms coming out of the jungle on one side. They stopped just in front of us and shouted 'Banzai!' They said they came up to surrender to the Japanese. One of the Japanese officers among us told them they could go straight back to Kuala Lumpur, because, the officer explained through my interpretation, the Japanese troops would not treat such disarmed soldiers as captives.

"Later, we met many Indian soldiers awaiting us on the roadside. They were generally devoid of any will to fight any longer on the side of the British. To these Indians, the Japanese soldiers simply suggested that they had better go far back north and get some jobs with the support of the Japanese garrisons.

"We also saw some British soldiers coming up to surrender. They were mostly in tatters with their underwear shapelessly torn. One of these British soldiers, for whom I acted as interpreter, said he was called Graham. Up to 1939 when he was called to service he had been operating a shop in London. He was brought to Malaya in 1941 and since then belonged to an artillery corps."

Bridge-Builders Active

In defiance of enemy fire, more than 200 bridges large and small have been spanned by an engineering corps of the Imperial Army since it landed in one corner of the Malaya Peninsula some 50 days ago, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Kluang.

As one of its defensive tactics, fleeing enemy troops, when pursued swiftly by Imperial Force's mechanized units, never neglect to blow up bridges to stem their advance, states the correspondent describing the active part the engineering corps is playing.

The enemy had prepared in advance and were able to blow up bridges without exception. Since the Imperial Forces penetrated into the Province of Johore the enemy have resorted to another measure of destroying all the roads in addition to bridges.

But the Imperial Forces advance was made possible by the activity of the engineering corps which constructed or repaired 200 bridges in utter defiance of enemy fire.

Concluding his story the correspondent quoted a remark made by the chief of the corps:

"My men never fear enemy bullets—rather enemy bullets are a stimulant to them. Most painful is to go back more than 10 ri for bridge construction materials. Since this province of Johore is noted for swamps and marshes these are hindrances to the bridge construction but my men are conquering all hardships."

Leaves It to Dutch

According to two Dutch fliers taken prisoner recently by the Imperial Forces in Malaya, British fliers never fly in the daytime out of fear of Japanese planes and this dangerous task is always entrusted to the Dutch who came from the Dutch East Indies to their rescue, reports a local paper correspondent from Malaya.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, January 29

YOMIURI—Cry of British Premier
NICHI NICHI—Churchill on the Spot
MIYAKO—Educational Policy Toward Southern Regions
ASAHI—Bluff of British Premier

Cry of British Premier

YOMIURI

Even the chicanery of Prime Minister Winston Churchill could not conceal the defeat in East Asia. In his address on January 27 in Parliament when he asked for a vote of confidence in his Government, he had to frankly admit the fact and confess to the nation that it was caused by miscalculation of the British Government.

It was the concensus of opinion among military experts in the world that Britain was no match against Japan in East Asia militarily and even British military experts could not deny such an objective situation. Such noted British military critics as Hector C. Bywater and Colonel Rupert E. Holmes A'Court in their books published in 1934 frankly admitted that the military position of Britain in East Asia was by no means a trustworthy one. The latter particularly straightforwardly pointed out that there was little hope for Britain to win over the Japanese Army and Navy which have high martial spirit besides perfect armament and advantageous geographical position.

Thus, it was quite clear even before the war that they had little chance for victory against this country. The reason that they took such a challenging attitude against Japan despite the aforementioned prospect is because they overestimated the national strength of the United States, its ally nation. Although they had known well that they could hardly defend Hongkong and Singapore by their own power, they decided to stake the fate of those bases solely depending on the aid of the United States Pacific Fleet. Due to the lightning attack of the Imperial Navy at Pearl Harbor, however, the main force of the American fleet was destroyed, thus frustrating British expectations on U.S. aid. In addition, the British bases in Asia have been carried one after another by the powerful Imperial Forces.

Although he admitted frankly this miserable defeat and gross miscalculation, Premier Churchill stressed that there are chances for retrieving the declining fortune in the future. Such a statement, needless to say, has nothing but a self-soothing effect. The more Britain continues its resistance, the harder will be the situation for that country. Due to the fatal blow suffered from the war, Britain is now facing a danger of internal collapse, which was reflected in the address by Premier Churchill.

In order to appease the dissatisfaction manifested by Australia and other overseas territories, Premier Churchill promised the Australian Government the establishment of a joint Pacific conference, disclosed that his Government had entrusted the United States with the command of defense for Australia and New Zealand and that the British War Cabinet would include representatives from Australia, Canada and the Union of South Africa.

Since the outbreak of the war, these British overseas territories have been forced to make tremendous sacrifices for the sake of their home government, for which they have been without reward. In view of their dissatisfaction and distrust in the British Government, it is rather dubious whether it can prevent the wavering of those overseas territories. Even if the Churchill Cabinet is able to win the vote of confidence in Parliament, it will never be able to alter the actual development in the situation. Regardless of the continued existence of the Churchill Government, the fall of the British Empire must be said as inevitable now.

Churchill on the Spot

NICHI NICHI

After an absence of more than a month from England, Premier Winston Churchill appeared in the House of Commons for the first time this year on January 27. Immediately after reporting on the latest developments of the war situation, he immediately asked the House for a vote of confidence. Not only public opinion but the House itself has been clamoring for a change in the Cabinet. With the vote of confidence, he expects to prove to the world and to England that he is still the man of the hour.

As a matter of fact, viewed in the light that hardly anyone thinks that there is anyone else really capable of handling the Government under the difficult times, it is doubtful whether the public and the House would be willing to dissolve the present Cabinet. Aside from England's political unrest, it is as clear as crystal that the British Empire is facing its greatest crisis and test at present. Churchill himself admitted that the situation now is worse than in the summer of 1940 when more than a third of a million British troops were cornered in Dunkirk. Furthermore, the American navy, on which Churchill had placed utmost confidence, is no more and consequently not only the mastery of the seas but also that of the air has fallen to the Japanese in southeast Asia. Here again, Churchill is reported to have said that the situation in that quarter of the globe will worsen still. Perhaps he was hinting at the quick fall of Singapore when he uttered those words.

The fall of Singapore, with the subsequent isolation of Australia and the anti-British sentiment in India, means the crumbling of the cornerstone of the British Empire. That the English people and the legislative houses must depend upon the present Cabinet even with the future so plainly in sight is something that England has probably never experienced before. Although it is too late to recover their losses, it must still be a terrible predicament to have to watch Churchill and Roosevelt tear up the foundations of the British Empire. To the English, as we know them, it seems impossible that they will reconcile themselves to the situation.

Despite his gloomy admissions regarding the present war situation Churchill still has the gall to make the hopeful observation that England will probably be able to recover the situation in Asia by 1943. However, if we observe the situation coolly, fairly and objectively, it can readily be seen that British influence from the Pacific and even the Indian Ocean will be removed before the year 1943. We wonder if the English people are so guileless as to swallow hook, line and sinker, Churchill's hopeful prediction which, seen in another light, is nothing more than a self-disillusionary cry to bolster up one's courage, or more like the small boy who whistles as he walks by the cemetery.

Educational Policy Toward Southern Region

MIYAKO

With the remarkable advance of Japanese troops in southern regions it is necessary for the Government to adopt an educational policy fit for the development of the southern regions. Breaking the hard shell of insular spirit, the Japanese people should settle themselves in those regions as the stepping stones for the projected establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. At the same time, it is an urgent necessity to train Japanese settlers in such a manner that they may act as guides to the natives in those regions. On the other hand it is also necessary for the Government to set up its fundamental policy of how to induce those natives to cooperate with Japanese in attaining the lofty objective of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This must be the essential point of the Japanese educational policy toward the southern regions.

It is not necessarily difficult to dominate the entire area through armed hostilities. However, such measures should be avoided as much as possible by the Japanese who are making efforts for releasing various races in East Asia from the yoke of oppression. It goes without saying that the Japanese must become friends of those races and their protectors.

For this purpose it is necessary for the Government to make a drastic reform in its educational policy under a new ideal for establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. From this angle much significance is attached to the fact that Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, touching on education reform, assured the interpellators to place weight on primary education and youth training in the light of establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In conclusion, we herewith wish to express our earnest hope that both the Government and the Diet will take adequate and effective measures for reasonable reform of the education system.

Bluff of British Premier

ASAHI

British Premier Winston Churchill made a report on the war situation at the House of Commons on January 27. It was on January 17 that he returned from Washington where he conferred with President Roosevelt. The reason for the delay of his report was simply because the military situation as well as the contents of the Anglo-American conversations were not pleasing to his country.

According to foreign cables, despite severe criticism by the opposition, he flatly refused the demand for a cabinet reorganization. He could take such a strong attitude simply because there is no man qualified to replace him. This, however, never means that the action taken by the present Cabinet vis-a-vis the prevailing war situation is approvable. Although the press circles in England have been demanding a reorganization of the present cabinet in view of the necessity of strengthening swift judgment and powerful leadership for the execution of war as well as for the repletion of munitions manufacturing, Premier Churchill merely replied with the rejection for cabinet reorganization and failed to show concrete measures for these urgent questions.

Premier Churchill further disclosed the establishment of a Pacific Conference of the Allied nations for the execution of war against Japan and reported that the command of defense over Australia and New Zealand had been entrusted with the United States, adding his illusionary hope that the mastery over the sea and air in East Asia will thus be captured by the Allies. Although both Britain and the United States entertained hope on their respective power for the mastery of air and sea, this was miserably frustrated. The mastery over the air and sea in the Pacific is now firmly in our hands.

Although Premier Churchill announced that it has been decided to have representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the Union of South Africa in the British war cabinet, it is quite dubious whether this will prevent the collapse of the British Empire. The defeat in Malaya, not only means the loss of resources and materials, but will prove a fatal blow to British prestige to the people of Malaya. In order to retrieve the declining tendency, the British Government is apparently trying to make up for its military losses, but the announced Pacific Conference of the Allies can accomplish little for this purpose.

Premier Churchill further reported the arrival of the American troops in northern Ireland, adding that American bombers will in the near future attack Germany. Such a statement is nothing but a gesture to show off Anglo-American collaboration in Europe.

What the British people wanted to know was not such bluff, but the strategic agreement reached as the result of the Roosevelt-Churchill conversations. Premier Churchill, however, failed to touch such a question. Premier Churchill's avoidance of disclosure may not have been motivated merely by the necessity of keeping secrecy concerning strategic information, but very likely they failed to reach a complete agreement on the fundamental policy in this regard.

Horii Myriagraph

"King" of the Home-Made Duplicator
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